

DAILY REPORT

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PRC CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICAN MOVES IN ANGOLA

Aide's Security Council Remarks

OW210848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Security Council (UNSC), in a resolution adopted today, strongly condemned South Africa's continued military occupation of part of southern Angola and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola.

The resolution, which was approved by a vote of 14 to zero with the United States abstaining, says the continued illegal military occupation of the territory of Angola is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Angola and endangers international peace and security. It maintains that Angola is entitled to seek redress for any material damage it has suffered. The Council took this action after a three-day debate on an Angolan complaint about South African aggression. South African Air Force jets killed "dozens of people" and destroyed a hospital and a school in a raid on the southern Angolan town of Calundo last Sunday, the Angolan news agency reported.

Speaking at the Security Council, Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing said the South African authorities had openly flouted the solemn and just demand of the international community and refused to pull out their aggressor troops from Angola and further intensified their aggressive activities there. While stepping up their aggression, Ling Qing said, the South African authorities had of late pretended to be trying to ease tensions by proposing the so-called "disengagement" between the military forces of the two sides in Angola. In making this proposal, South Africa is obviously trying to "dodge its responsibilities for aggression and legitimize its occupation of Namibia and the territories in southern Angola," he added. Ling Qing said that China will as always support the struggle of the people of Angola and other countries in southern Africa against South African aggression and for national liberation.

Emeka Anyaoku, minister for external affairs of Nigeria, voiced his country's support for the government of Angola and rejected South Africa's claim that it has the right to intervene at will in Angolan affairs. He praised the Security Council's recent rejection of the proposal that the question of Namibian independence should be linked to the separate issue of the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. Representatives of Zimbabwe Elleck K. Mashingaidze called on the Security Council to reject any attempt to justify apartheid aggression against Angola. Tanzanian Representative Paul M. Rupia said South Africa's illegal occupation of Angolan territory was aimed at the total destruction of the Angolan economy and at weakening its ability to provide support for the Namibian people.

Representative of Pakistan S. Shah-Nawaz pointed out that South Africa's actions against Angola were calculated to preserve its system of apartheid, perpetuate its domination of Namibia and intimidate the front-line states from extending support to the Southwest African People's Organization and the liberation movements in South Africa. He demanded the unconditional withdrawal of South Africa's occupation forces from Angolan territory. French Representative Luc de La Barre de Nanteuil demanded that South Africa respect the territorial integrity of Angola.

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW210930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- China today strongly condemned the South African authorities for bombing southern Angola and demanded that they stop their new crime immediately.

These remarks were made by Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon. Wang said that, on December 17 and 18, war planes sent by the South African authorities bombed southern Angola, destroying a hospital, a school and some houses and killing dozens of Angolan civilians. "This is another violation of Angola's sovereignty and territory and a new crime committed by the South African authorities against the Angolan people," he said. "The Chinese Government strongly condemns the South African authorities for their crime and resolutely demands that they immediately stop their aggression against Angola and withdraw their troops from Angolan territory," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON UN SEA LAW CONVENTION

HK190939 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 83 p 7

[Report: "United Nations Urges All Nations to Sign Sea Law Convention"]

[Text] It is reported that the UN General Assembly urges all nations to sign and approve the "UN Sea Law Convention" so that every nation can share the abundant deep sea natural resources.

On the 14th, the General Assembly approved a resolution, 136 voting for, and 2 voting against, while 6 abstained. The resolution urges all nations to sign and approve the "UN Sea Law Convention," and "not to take any action violating the convention or undermining the objectives and the goals of the convention." The United States and Turkey voted against the resolution, while Belgium, Bolivia, Britain, the FRG, Israel, and Italy abstained.

Among 132 signatory states of the "UN Sea Law Convention," only 8 states have so far approved the convention. The "UN Sea Law Convention" was first signed by the signatory states in Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December last year. The convention stipulates that the breadth of coastal nations' territorial sea should be 12 nautical miles. It also stipulates that all foreign boats and ships can enjoy the right of innocent passage in territorial waters, provided that they do not disturb the peace, good order, and security of the coastal nations.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY EXPORT FIGURES RELEASED

OW160801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- China exported 13.75 million tons of crude oil between January and November of 1983, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry said today. Fifty-eight percent of the total, 7,989,000 tons, went to Japan. China's total oil exports are expected to reach 15 million tons by the end of this year, officials added. China began exporting petroleum in 1973, when 3.16 million tons of crude oil were sold abroad. Since 1979, annual exports have topped 10 million tons. Between 1973 and 1982, China exported 127 million tons of crude oil and petroleum products. Crude oil accounted for 101 million tons of the total, the ministry said.

Other products included gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, wax, petroleum coke and naphtha. Japan has imported more than 70 million tons of oil from China since 1973. China now exports crude oil and petroleum products to more than 40 countries worldwide, including Australia, Brazil, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The country's annual oil output has remained stable at more than 100 million tons for six consecutive years since 1978, the ministry added.

XINHUA VIEWS REAGAN'S 'CONSERVATIVE DIPLOMACY'

OW310824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 21 Dec 83

["Year-Enders: U.S. 'Conservative' Diplomacy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA correspondent Peng D1) -- Three years have elapsed since the Reagan administration took office and the next U.S. presidential election is going to start. It is high time to assess the gains and losses of U.S. diplomacy.

Three years ago, Ronald Reagan entered the White House under the signboard of "conservatism" with which he tried to rebuild the country and relax tensions in the world. From what happened in the outgoing year, the United States has been beset with troubles in the world, though not all of which could be blamed on the Reagan administration.

The U.S. foreign policy of "conservatism" is made up of two essential points. The first is to work the soft and hard tactics in confrontation with the Soviet Union; the second is to draw the line of "ideology" and sell the U.S.-type political system and values.

The U.S. relations with the Soviet Union are the number one issue on the U.S. diplomatic agenda. Reagan, like all his predecessors, employed both soft and hard tactics and claimed to seek "peace through strength" with emphasis on strength. Looking back at the end of the year, one can see that U.S. military strength has, indeed, been reinforced. However, relaxation has become more distant.

The strategic nuclear arms race between the United States and Soviet Union has markedly intensified. On the part of the United States, the controversial new weapons systems such as the MX missile and the B-1 bomber have been put into production. U.S. military expenditure has topped 1,800 billion dollars. The United States has begun deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Britain, Italy and Federal Germany. On the part of the Soviet Union, the number of its medium-range missiles has increased and old missiles have been replaced with new ones. It has announced its intention to station more submarine-based missiles to bring them closer to the U.S. in these circumstances. The U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on INF and START broke down one after the other. On December 15, the East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna were adjourned indefinitely.

Meanwhile, U.S.-Soviet high-level dialogues were repeatedly cancelled and accusations exchanged with growing bitterness. In Europe and America, the time approaching Christmas is traditionally devoted to singing hymns to peace. But this year, the two military blocs, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact organization, put on a rival show of force. If sabers are not yet rattling, at least a war of nerves is in progress. U.S.-Soviet relations are back to the lowest point 20 years ago.

The present situation has aroused anxiety among the people in the world. The voices for a halt to the arms race and against nuclear war have become louder. The beginning of deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe has touched off strong reaction from the Western Europeans. Most of the West European governments back the U.S. two-track tactics -- negotiating with the Soviet Union while deploying its missiles. But they also have reservations on Reagan's policy of excessive emphasis on strength. Reagan's "conservatism" is not received by its allies with open arms.

Another issue on the U.S. diplomatic agenda is its quest for geopolitical supremacy. This involves not only confrontation with the Soviet Union but also many countries in the middle ground, especially the weak and small nations. The outcome of the developments in the past year shows a marked escalation of U.S. military-political involvements in certain regions. Outstanding examples are the Middle East and Central America.

In the Middle East, internal and external contradictions entwined, and wars and crises erupted incessantly. U.S. policy is also gripped by contradictions and in an impasse. Time and again Washington has declared its wish to mediate between Israel and the Arabs, but its basic stand continued to tip toward the Israelis, conniving at or openly supporting the latter's aggression and expansion. Recently, it has announced closer "strategic cooperation" with Israel. This was followed by U.S. air and naval bombardment of Druze militia and Syrian positions in Lebanon. U.S. troops are stationed in Lebanon in the name of "keeping peace" but in fact support one side against the other. It is the first time in 25 years since 1958 that U.S. forces have been directly involved in the Middle East. Though the scale is small, the involvement undoubtedly constituted a new factor. Hence, no wonder many Americans have demanded U.S. withdrawal from the region and criticized President Reagan for being "trigger happy" and relying too heavily on military power.

"Those who submit will prosper, those who resist shall perish." This is what U.S. "conservatism" means in its application to weak and small nations in Central America. No matter how corrupt and reactionary are the right-wing and pro-U.S. regimes there, the United States always tries its utmost to protect and support them. But for those governments it considers as left, there are often interference and overt and covert attacks. [sentence as received]

The culmination of this was the invasion of Grenada to establish "democracy" on the small island country. The U.S. action was widely condemned in the world. But there are still some in the United States who hailed a superpower's "victory" over an ultra small nation. Generally speaking, U.S. foreign policy in the Asian-Pacific region is relatively prudent, except for the relapses in its China policy. Any U.S. administration, past and present has to be prudent in view of the U.S. setbacks in Indo-China and the Korean Peninsula.

Even so, some U.S. politicians and scholars continue to resort to petty tricks on China's sovereignty over Taiwan with deliberate intent to create "two Chinas" or "One China, one Taiwan." However, there are many far-sighted people from all walks of life in the United States, including senior officials, who set store by the normal development of Sino-U.S. relations.

In short, how "conservatism" is to be applied in the United States and whether it is good or bad, it is the internal affairs of the Americans. But in matters involving other nations, the less such doctrines the better. The best policy is to let all nations, big or small, to take charge of their own affairs, and, instead of interfering in others' affairs, to work jointly with them for world peace and stability.

CONTRACT SIGNED WITH JAPAN FOR SHANXI COAL MINE

OW201844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. of Japan will provide consulting services for the design of a new large coal mine and coal dressing plant in Shanxi Province, according to the China National Coal Development Corporation (CNCDC). The Sitaigou coal mine, near Datong, will have a designed production capacity of 5 million tons a year. The dressing plant will be designed to wash 5 million tons of coal annually.

CNCDC and Mitsui signed the contract in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. CNCDC President Li Lu and Mitsui Chairman Shingo Ariyoshi signed the contract on behalf of their respective companies.

Under the contract, with Mitsui's consulting service, the design of the Chinese coal mine will be up to advanced world level in terms of technology and management and, after going into operation, the mine will achieve the best economic performance. Mitsui will fund the consulting service with 380,000 U.S. dollars, the contract says.

Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen and leading officials of Chinese government departments attended the signing ceremony. Gao Yangwen gave a dinner in honour of the Japanese friends after the ceremony. Datong is the largest of the more than 80 coal mining administrations in China. It expects to cut 27.2 million tons of coal this year, 400,000 tons more than the state plan, according to Liu Shugui, director of the Datong administration.

SEOUL COURT UPHOLDS JAIL TERMS FOR HIJACKERS

OW201628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The Seoul appellate court today upheld jail terms ranging from four to six years for six Chinese who hijacked a Chinese CAAC airliner last May, according to news reports from Seoul. The earlier sentence was confirmed at the court -- six years for Zhou Changren, five years for Jiang Hongjun and Wang Yanda and four years for An Weijina, Wu Yunfei and Gao Dongping.

At the court, the South Korean prosecutor demanded prison terms ranging from seven to ten years for the hijackers, because the hijacking of a civilian airliner "runs counter to the will of the human being and threatens the life of passengers."

The lawyers of the six hijackers said that they would appeal to the Supreme Court within one week. Expressing "dissatisfaction" with the court decision, competent sources here pointed out again that the decision concerning the six hijackers obviously does not conform to relevant international conventions.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN XIAMEN

OW201818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Xiamen, December 20 (XINHUA) -- President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea this afternoon visited the famous scenic spot Gulangyu Island to the southwest of Xiamen, where the flowers blossom all year round in the garden on the sea.

The Kampuchean guests cruised around the island and then climbed up the Rock of Sunshine atop the Dragon's Head Hill on the island, which is 90 meters above sea level. On the top of the rock they found the platform from where the 17th century national hero Zheng Chenggong oversaw the training of his naval force. The guests also visited Shuzhuang Garden.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Samdech Sihanouk arrived in Xiamen, a famous port city, from Fuzhou by special plane this morning, in the company of Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province, and Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen, and several hundred local people. In the evening, the delegation was honored at a banquet given by the city People's Government.

XINHUA VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW210754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 21 Dec 83

["Year-Enders: Kampuchea After Five Years of Resistance" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- In today's Kampuchea after five years of resistance, the combat power of the Vietnamese occupation troops is visibly on the decline while the resistance forces are getting stronger. This new development on the Kampuchean battlefield is a far cry from Hanoi's fond dream when they, giddy with the initial success in their "blitz" attack, claimed that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea could go on living no more than two or three weeks in the presence of 250,000 invasion troops backed by Moscow.

A Western analyst, who recently toured areas controlled by Kampuchean resistance forces, also got the impression that the fighting between the Vietnamese and the resistance forces is at a stalemate to the vexation of Hanoi. The National Army and the guerrillas based themselves in the Dangrek mountain in the north and the Cardamomes mountain in the West, have spread their operations from the mountainous areas to the plain, and from the border areas to the interior of the country. In the past five years of hard struggle, they have put out of action tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops, and have liberated large sweeping areas in the Dangrek mountain, the Cardamomes mountain and the Koulun mountain in Siem Reap Province. The National Army and the guerrillas have for many times attacked Vietnamese troops along Highway Six and even been able to extend their fighting to the Tonle Sap lake and the vicinity of Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Phnom Penh and other big cities, as well as areas bordering Vietnam.

Meanwhile, through all these years, their ranks have swelled from 20,000 to 60,000, which today are able to ambush the enemy in battalions and mount attacks on Vietnamese strongholds, apart from waging guerrilla operations. While carrying on the resistance against Vietnamese aggression, the National Army and guerrillas have redressed their past mistakes and errors and adopted a series of new policies, such as protection of private properties and respect for religious beliefs, to the welcome of the people.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Force led by Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and the Nationalist Army led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, have also developed rapidly. The former has more than 10,000 men and the latter 5,000 men. They have successfully resisted a number of mopping-up operations in the neighborhood of their bases, and been able to dispatch small groups of fighters to Siem Reap, Battambang and Pursat Provinces to attack Vietnamese troops and to organize the local people into the resistance.

Another important development in the situation there is the greater unity of the three factions of the resistance forces. In July, 1982, they formed the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to enhance their cooperation in diplomatic, military and other domains. Since then, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan visited a number of countries and took part together in the 37th and 38th Sessions of the UN General Assembly, denouncing the Vietnamese aggression and enlisting support for their resistance cause. The armed forces of the three factions have worked in coordination at times in their combat against the aggressors on the battlefields.

The Coalition Government with its correct policies has won the support of the Kampuchean people. This year alone saw tens of thousands of people trudging to liberated areas from territories under Vietnamese control. The independent, neutral and non-aligned policy of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is enjoying widespread support in the world community. More and more countries are supplying aid to Democratic Kampuchea. In Phnom Melai of Democratic Kampuchea last April, Samdech Sihanouk accepted the credentials of the ambassadors of Malaysia, China, Bangladesh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mauritania and Pakistan.

In the past five years, Vietnam has suffered repeated setbacks in its bid to get the world community to recognize its occupation of Kampuchea. Since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea at the end of 1978, every UN General Assembly annual session adopted a resolution by an overwhelming majority calling on Vietnam to pull out all its troops from Kampuchea. The final document of the 7th non-aligned summit in New Delhi last March also urged the pull-out of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and respect for that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Facts in the five years proved that though the Vietnamese aggressor troops remain superior in number and equipment, the situation in Kampuchea is developing in favor of the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean patriotic forces, by strengthening their unity and persisting in a protracted struggle, are bound to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors and liberate the whole of their land.

HU YAOBANG CONGRATULATES SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADERS

HK201440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 1

[XINHUA report: "Hu Yaobang Sends Message of Congratulations to Ibarruri and Iglesias on Their Reelection, Respectively, as Chairman and General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 December (XINHUA) -- CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang today sent a message of warm congratulations to Spanish Communist Party Chairman Dolores Ibarruri and Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias on their reelection as the chairman and the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, respectively. Full text of the message is as follows:

Spanish Communist Party Chairman Comrade Dolores Ibarruri; Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Comrade Gerardo Iglesias.

Dear Comrades:

I am happy to learn that you have been respectively reelected as chairman and general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party and hereby sincerely extend to you, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and in my own name, warm congratulations. We wish the Spanish Communist Party new successes in the struggle for strengthening unity, for democracy and socialism, and for safeguarding world peace. May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties be strengthened and developed further.

Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, 19 December 1983

SPANISH CP LEADERS MEET CPC REPRESENTATIVE

OW201228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Madrid, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The newly reelected chairman and general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Dolores Ibarruri and Gerardo Iglesias, today met respectively with Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Dolores Ibarruri told Hao Jianxiu that she hoped the Chinese Communist Party would achieve still greater successes. "China's accomplishments are of great significance to the world," she said. Gerardo Iglesias emphasized at the meeting that his party hoped to better and further develop relations with the CPC. He said: "After the 11th national congress of the PCE, we will devote all our will and efforts to the unity and revival of the party."

Hao Jianxiu presented a message from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, which congratulates Dolores Ibarruri and Gerardo Iglesias on their reelection as the chairman and the general secretary of the new Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Hao Jianxiu extended to Iglesias an invitation to visit China. The invitation was happily accepted. Hao Jianxiu attended the PCE's 11th congress from December 14 to 18 and left here for home today.

I. 21 Dec 83

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS DEPARTING BRITISH ENVOY

OW201104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon with British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock who is scheduled to leave for home on December 22 at the end of his term of office.

BRITISH CHRISTIAN DELEGATION VISITS HENAN PROVINCE

HK201051 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Christian Council of China, the delegation of the British Federation of Christians with Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury of the British Anglican Church, as its head, concluded its visit to Shanghai divided into three groups to continue with their visits to relevant places in China.

The 6-member third group paid a friendly visit to our province from 10 to 12 December.

Bishop (Shen Youshan), president of the provincial Christian Council and chairman of the provincial three-self patriotic movement committee of Protestant churches, met all the members of the third group and feted them.

TURKISH INSTITUTE PRESENTS RUG TO XIAN MOSQUE

OW151936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Ankara, December 15 (XINHUA) -- The Turkish "Foreign Policy Institute" presented here today a Turkish carpet to a mosque in Xian, the capital city of China's Shaanxi Province.

This carpet is a hand knitted "Yahyali" rug with traditional Turkish design. It is made of pure wool and bears natural colors. Yahyali, a big village in Kayseri region, central Turkey, is famous for handmade carpets.

The carpet was presented by the director of the institute Seyfi Tashan to Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Zhou Jue who received it on behalf of the above-mentioned Chinese mosque.

At the ceremony held in the Chinese Embassy here today, Tashan and Zhou Jue agreed that this carpet is the symbol of friendship between the Muslims and peoples of the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROBLEMS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

HV201229 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 83 p 6

["News Analysis" by Zheng Yuan: "The European Community as Viewed From the Athens Conference"]

[Excerpts] A serious dispute took place at the summit conference held by the European Community in Athens early this month. Even a political declaration expressing its intentions could not be issued, still less could agreement be reached on financial reform and the reform of agricultural policies. This was the first such occurrence in the 26 years of the Community's history.

The internal crisis of the Community is a crisis of the agricultural policies of the Community. The large amount of agricultural subsidies provided by the policies has added an unbearable financial burden to the Community. Thoroughly reforming its agricultural and financial policies and breaking away from bad old practices will affect the fundamental economic interests of the member countries. Britain and France disputed over the allocation of funds for the budget. France and the FRG were at loggerheads on the question of the monetary compensation system. Italy and Ireland were opposed to having the output of milk limited. Greece and Italy refused to limit Mediterranean products.

The fundamental reason the internal contradictions of the Community cannot be easily alleviated lies in the fact that the economy of the capitalist world is declining. Western Europe has suffered a serious economic crisis for 3 successive years, and because the United States is imposing high interest rates, Western Europe cannot afford to make its economy recover. This year, the total output value of the 10 member countries increased only by 0.5 percent, and their economic recovery is out of balance.

The failure of the Athens conference has cast a gloomy shadow over the Community's future. The contradictions and disputes between the member countries have sapped the community's unity, affected its course toward the formation of an integrated whole, and marred its image of being united.

Because the community's contradictions cannot be solved in a timely manner, its new policies for developing industry and science and technology will be stranded due to a shortage of funds, and its determination and plans to catch up with the United States and Japan in technology will remain empty talk.

However, the failure of the conference has provided an opportunity for the member countries to carry out self-examination. Faced by the challenges of the United States and Japan, Europe must stand firm; confronted with the world economic crisis, Europe must unite. These are the views expressed by leaders of the member countries after the conference. Chancellor Kohl said: "Europe must not regress. For the German people in particular, there is no choice but to strive for a united Europe." President Mitterrand said that in his next presidency, he would make contributions to closing the difference of opinion among the member countries. However, eliminating the differences of opinion and rejuvenating Europe is a very arduous task, the fulfillment of which requires not only the recovery of Europe's political confidence, but also the economic recovery of the 10 member countries.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS ROMANIA'S ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK200836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 83 p 7

["Year-End Review" by Xu Hongzhi: "A Year of Fruitful Results"]

[Text] In 1983, Romania actively carried out economic readjustment and strove to overcome transient economic difficulties, thus attaining new achievements in socialist construction.

Before liberation, Romania was a rather backward country. After liberation, it was not until the early 1970's that its economic development became very rapid. Since late 1970's, Romania has encountered some problems due to the pressure of economic recession in the capitalist world as well as other reasons. In order to put an end to this difficult situation, the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and government decided to start with readjusting proportionate relationships in the national economy. In December 1982, the RCP held a party congress, which emphatically discussed economic problems, decided to regard the development of energy resources, raw materials industry, and agriculture as the focal point, and adopted a series of measures to continue readjusting the national economy. Over the past year, Romania has made achievements after actively implementing the principle of readjustment.

The Romanian leadership pointed out that accelerating the development of agriculture was "the only way to ensure high speed and to solve the food problem." Since 1981, it has adopted some measures, such as increasing the purchasing price of agricultural products, increasing agricultural investment, perfecting the agricultural management system and so on. It further relaxed its attitude in its agricultural policy, and put forward that peasants are allowed to attain prosperity provided that they do so through their labor rather than by exploitation. It stressed that it will attach more importance to the development of sideline industry in commune members' and individual peasants' families, lift the limitation on raising livestock and poultry by peasants, and stipulate the minimum norm that each peasant household should raise at least a milk cow, a pig, and sheep and chickens. These measures have further mobilized the initiative of peasants, and have played the role promoting agricultural production.

In order to greater undermine the influence of the worldwide economic crisis, Romania decided to readjust again the development speed of industries and their internal structure, and give priority to the development of the energy resources industry and the raw materials industry. The proportion of industrial investment thus began to be reduced, and the growth rate target of gross industrial output value was repeatedly cut down. In order to solve the contradiction of the excavating industry lagging behind the processing industry over a long period of time, some strict limitations have been set on the processing industry. Since that time there has been a big increase in the investment in mining industry, geological, and energy resources departments, while investment in most of the industrial departments was cut down. In 1983, investment in mining industry and petroleum departments increased by 40 percent and 20 percent, respectively. There also has been a reduction in capital construction to concentrate strength on making those projects under construction start operation. The number of new projects was reduced from 800 last year to 485 this year.

In order to mobilize better the initiative of the staff and workers, Romania decided to further resolutely implement the socialist principle of distribution according to work, and to solve the problem of "eating from the same big pot." Starting 1 October all economic units in Romania began to implement on a full scale the new stipulation of perfecting the labor reward system, and have set "no maximum limits" to the practice of distributing more to those who work more.

They also have abolished the "guaranteed income" which allows people to get 80 percent of their wages even though they do not complete their assigned work. They have treated the material output volume as the first target in calculating and distributing labor rewards. On popularizing the contract system among the enterprises, all staff from managers and heads of factories to ordinary workers are participating in the system. They also have stipulated that the increase of labor productivity must be higher than that of rewards.

Furthermore, Romania has spent much effort propagating that it must continue to popularize the new economic-financial system, and strive to attain a situation whereby the enterprises assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses. The Romanian leaders have repeatedly stressed that they must strive for economic results, so that the whole national economy can gradually change from an "extensive style" to an "intensive style." They also put forward that they must pay attention to the quality of products, improve the competitiveness of products, and strive to reduce the amount of imports while increasing exports.

Over the past year, the measures adopted by Romania for implementing the principle of readjusting the economy have begun to achieve results. Recently, Comrade Ceausescu, when talking about the economic situation, said that on the basis of the condition in the first 10 months this year, it is expected that the 1983 industrial production target can be smoothly achieved. With regard to agriculture, it still reaps a bumper harvest, and production is able to meet domestic demands and the need for raw materials in industries despite protracted drought this year. The plenary session of the RCP recently pointed out that the focal point of developing the national economy in 1984 is to continue to develop productive forces, to strengthen the raw materials industry while developing agriculture, and to improve the quality of products. We can expect that the valiant and industrious Romanian people will certainly be able to let the whole national economy develop on a healthier road, and will make more achievements in socialist construction.

PRC, SFRY SIGN EDUCATION, CULTURAL EXCHANGE PACT

OW210734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 20 (XINHUA) -- China and Yugoslavia signed here today a program for carrying out educational and cultural exchanges in the 1984-86 period. In the next three years the two countries will conduct extensive exchanges in education, science, culture, art, journalism, and sports.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS TURBULENCE IN MIDEAST

HK201138 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 6

["Year-End Review" by Zhu Mengkui: "The Turbulent Mideast Situation"]

[Text] The fact that Israel, supported by the United States, has so far refused to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and has stepped up its criminal plot of carving up Lebanon and wiping out the Palestinian revolution is the fundamental cause of the aggravation of the turbulence in the Middle East during the past 12 months.

The main purpose of the Israeli invasion -- with the connivance of the United States -- of Lebanon was to wipe out the PLO armed forces in one fell swoop. However, the Israeli plot failed because of the withdrawal of the PLO armed forces from Beirut. After that, Israel tried to drive the PLO and Syrian troops out of Lebanon by making use of the withdrawal issue. Having held negotiations over and over again for several months, Lebanon, Israel, and the United States finally concluded an "agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon" on 17 May this year. However, Israel refused to withdraw its troops in accordance with the agreement, but asked for the withdrawal of the PLO and Syrian troops as a prerequisite, trying to lump together the Israeli invading troops with the Syrian and PLO troops that were stationed in Lebanon according to an agreement concluded among Arab states. This demand was naturally turned down by the PLO and Syria. Under such circumstances, Israel, on the one hand, continued to transfer massive forces to the front and to exert military pressure on the Syrian and PLO positions and, on the other, continued to step up its suppression of and to strengthen its rule over the Palestinian people in the areas under its occupation in southern Lebanon and speeded up the expansion of Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River to hinder and destroy, with the fait accompli, the plan for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

This preemptive act of Israel was connived in and supported by the United States. The United States not only gave military and economic support to Israel, but also boycotted the international community's condemnation of the Israeli aggression at the UN Security Council. The United States even refused to attend the international conference on the Palestinian issue convened by the United Nations in September this year despite the participation of 138 other countries. The stubborn stand of the United States reflected its hostile attitude toward the overall solution of the Palestinian issue.

In early September this year, using "partial withdrawal" as a camouflage, Israel withdrew its invading troops from the mountainous areas in central Lebanon to the Awwali River basin to the south of Beirut, in a vain attempt to occupy south Lebanon permanently. After the Israeli withdrawal from central Lebanon, large-scale armed conflicts broke out among different hostile factions of the country, which scrambled for the positions formerly under the control of the Israeli troops. This further aggravated the turbulent situation in Lebanon. In late September, through the mediation of Saudi Arabia, the different parties involved in the Lebanese internal conflict finally reached a "reconciliation agreement" in Geneva and agreed to suspend the agreement on withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The convening and the prospects of the next round of the reconciliation meeting will depend on the results of President Amin al-Jumayyil's recent visits to some Arab and Western states. The Lebanese people place hopes on the national reconciliation meeting and wish that the war in Lebanon, which has lasted for more than 8 years, will be ended early. Anyway, the key to the resolution of the Lebanese issue still is the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops as a prerequisite.

After the suspension of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the United States has carried out massive diplomatic activities in the Middle East, tempting Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The U.S. request was turned down by Syria. Meanwhile, there was a split within the PLO -- supported by certain Arab states, a faction opposed to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Standing Committee, was emerging. This led to armed conflicts within the PLO. Those pro-'Arafat PLO forces were forced to retreat from the Biqa' areas to the port of Tripoli in northern Lebanon. After that, Yasir 'Arafat and his troops were attacked in Tripoli by the troops of the opposition faction and certain Arab states. Through the mediation of Saudi Arabia and other countries, the two sides finally ceased fire and, according to their agreement, 'Arafat's troops will leave Tripoli by sea. The split of the PLO, which can only sadden its own people and gladden its enemy, is obviously a formidable tragedy.

In these circumstances, both the superpowers thought that the confused situation in Lebanon offered them a chance to exploit it, and they took advantage of the situation to intensify their scramble. On the excuse of being attacked, the U.S. peace-keeping troops in Lebanon shelled the positions of the Syrian troops there. Since the U.S. Embassy there was blown up, the United States has sent many warships and Marines to the sea areas around Lebanon and has posed as if it intends to carry out an armed intervention. On the other hand, the Soviet Union exploited the daily aggravating tension between Syria and Israel and between Syria and the United States to continuously send many personnel and arms to the Middle East. At the same time, it denounced the United States for its provocative actions in Lebanon in an attempt to take the opportunity to strengthen the position of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. In order to counter the offensive of the Soviet Union, in November the United States and Israel reached a new "agreement on strategic cooperation" and decided to carry out military cooperation in the Middle East. As soon as the agreement was published, Israel bombed the positions of the Syrian troops in Lebanon and U.S. warships off the shore of Lebanon time and again shelled the positions of the Syrian troops. In northern Lebanon, Israel declared that it "would not allow the PLO to continue to exist" and adopted diverse methods to hinder the retreat of Yasir 'Arafat and his PLO fighters from Tripoli in order for internal fighting of the PLO to continue so it could exploit the opportunity to make different sections of the PLO troops wipe out one another. All these actions on the part of the United States and Israel were, in essence, aimed at countering Soviet activities to strengthen the Soviet position there. This has aggravated the danger in the Middle East situation that the two superpowers may be directly involved in the conflicts. This constitutes a serious threat to peace in the Middle East and to world peace.

From a review of the Middle East situation in the past year, we can foresee that in the coming year, the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- will further interfere in the affairs in the Middle East and intensify their scramble for hegemony there. The situation in the Middle East will continue to be complicated and turbulent.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS IRAN-IRAQ WAR SITUATION

HK190843 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 83 p 6

["Year-End Roundup" by Zhu Mengkui: "The Iran-Iraq War Enters 4th Year"]

[Text] The war between Iran and Iraq has already entered its 4th year, and an end to the fighting will not come in the foreseeable future.

After Iran recovered its major border town of Khorramshahr on 25 May last year, the main theater of fighting shifted from inside Iran to inside Iraq. Since February this year, Iran has launched four major offensives, codenamed "Operation Aurora," against Iraq's southeastern and northeastern borders. Iraq, adopting the tactics of holding fast in the frontline and attacking the Iranian rear, withstood these attacks. Iran is unable to advance, while Iraq is unable to extricate itself; and the 1,000-km long battleline is at a stalemate, with periods of fighting and periods of quiet.

This war has had a serious effect on the economies of Iran and Iraq. At present, Iraq has to spend \$900 million a month on the war. Iran plans to spend \$12 million a day on the war next year. Iraq urgently hopes that this exhausting war will be concluded at an early date. Iran consistently maintains as conditions for a cease-fire that Iraq must itself pay an enormous sum in war compensation and also punish those responsible for the aggression. These conditions have been rejected by Iraq. In the past 3 years, many international organizations and states have gotten nowhere in their efforts to mediate in the war.

The main characteristic of the war this year has been that Iran has relied on the favorable conditions of its greater size and population and the gradual improvement in its economy to fight a war of attrition with Iraq. It has attempted to topple Iraq economically and militarily. To counter this attrition strategy, Iraq has, on the one hand, taken the war into a small area around the Gulf by striking at Iranian oil installations and wrecking its oil exports in order to put economic pressure on Iran. On the other hand, it has expanded its oil pipeline running through Turkey and is also preparing to build a new pipeline through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea in order to replace its oil export channel through the Gulf, which has been cut, to increase oil exports and improve the domestic economic situation in preparation for paying for a long war. It is precisely under these circumstances that the danger of escalation has appeared in this war. Iran has warned that if Iraq bombs its offshore oil center at Khark Island (90 percent of Iran's oil exports are concentrated for shipment at Khark Island), Iran will block the Strait of Hormuz.

The Strait of Hormuz is the vital passage in the Gulf region and the "lifeline" for oil shipments to the West. For several decades, millions of tons of cheap oil have been continually shipped through the strait to Western Europe and Japan. Blocking the strait would be tantamount to strangling the lifeline of the Gulf states' oil economy, and would also cause fresh difficulties for the economic revival that has just gotten underway in the West. The danger of escalating the Iran-Iraq war has caused grave disquiet among the Gulf states and extreme panic among Western countries.

Recently, in the wake of the development of this war, the Gulf states have made great efforts to strengthen military cooperation with each other in order to preserve their own security. Six Gulf states, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates are actively preparing to defend the passage of oil through the Gulf. In October this year, the six Gulf states held their first joint military exercise, codenamed "Island Shield." The fourth summit meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council held at the beginning of November treated the question of practicing all-round military cooperation among the six Gulf states as an urgent issue, and also made preparations for setting up a joint sea, land, and air force. Leaders of the Gulf states have stated many times that "if freedom of navigation in the Gulf is threatened, the Gulf states will take preemptive action, no matter which side the threat comes from." At the same time, the Gulf and European countries are continuing their mediation activities in the war.

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The two superpowers, the United States and Soviet Union, have not influenced the Iran-Iraq war; nevertheless, both of them are taking advantage of the situation in the Gulf to step up their penetrations in the region. Under the pretext of "guarding" international navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, the United States has assembled near the strait a task force composed of the carrier "Ranger" and six other warships. The United States has declared that if the Gulf situation deteriorates, she will "react with speed and resolution" by taking military action. To counter the threat of a Gulf blockade, the United States will establish a forward command for its Rapid Deployment Force in the region at year-end. Under cover of maintaining "neutrality" in the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet Union sometimes supports one side and sometimes the other, and has also sold military equipment to both sides. It is trying to prolong the war, in order to reap benefit from the confusion.

Viewing the prospects for the Iran-Iraq war, it is expected that it will remain a protracted and exhausting fight. This war has already claimed over 100,000 lives, consumed oil wealth amounting to billions of U.S. dollars, and caused almost irremediable losses to Iran, Iraq, and the Gulf states. People hope that this war will die down in the new year for the benefit of peace and stability in the Gulf and the Middle East.

LI ACCEPTS MOZAMBIQUE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW161222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian today accepted credentials presented by Lopes Tembe Ndlane, first ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to China.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei was on hand.

RWANDAN PRESIDENT TALKS TO XINHUA ON PRC TIES

OW200224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Kigali, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana said on the occasion of the presidential election that "today's election" is aimed at accelerating the "evolution of democracy" for the continued progress of the country.

In an interview with XINHUA today, the president said that Rwanda had made some progress through the efforts of the people and with the help of friendly foreign countries, such as the People's Republic of China. Referring to Sino-Rwandan cooperation, Habyarimana said that "the relations between our two countries are very good, effective and fruitful."

WU OBSERVES JUBILEE OF RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA

OW191230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Algeria was marked at a reception given here this afternoon by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Lin Lin, vice-president of the host association, exchanged greetings with Bachir Chouïref, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy here, and other Algerian guests. A Chinese feature film was shown at the reception.

Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, exchanged messages of greetings.

GONGREN RIBAO ON ECONOMIC REFORM, SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK200740 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Problems in Economic Reform Cannot Be Regarded as Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] By setting things right and eliminating "leftist" errors, our economic work has achieved a new flourishing situation and has won the support of the people throughout the country. In the current elimination of spiritual pollution on the ideological front, it is absolutely necessary to make clear the scope and limits of spiritual pollution. We should not be so precipitous and nervous as to regard as spiritual pollution those things which do not come under the scope spiritual pollution and to lump together spiritual pollution and other shortcomings and errors. For example, some people regard expansion of the decisionmaking power of enterprises in administration and management and readjustment by market mechanism under the guidance of state planning as the "root of trouble" for certain unhealthy practices, and some illegal economic activities. They regard the utilization of foreign funds, the introduction of advanced technology from foreign countries, and the import of necessary equipment as mediums of a bourgeois ideology and way of life. They also oppose the study of foreign economic theories and the use of some advanced methods of foreign economic management as reference, indiscriminately regarding them as "spiritual pollution." The practice of opposing reforms which conform to socialist orientation and which prove effective in practice and of regarding them as "spiritual pollution" without making any analysis will incur the repugnance of people, affect their initiative in production, work, and studies, confuse right and wrong, create ideological confusion, and even lead to the reemergence of some "leftist" practices. It will also stop people from eliminating and resisting genuine spiritual pollution.

What is spiritual pollution? Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Spiritual pollution chiefly refers to the remarks and works of a very few people in theoretical circles and in the fields of literature and art that are harmful to the building of the four modernizations and to the stability and unity of the country." This remark explicitly shows that spiritual pollution refers to the ideological and theoretical fronts. The basic policy of our country is to engage wholeheartedly in the four modernizations. We should arrange and engage in various tasks in accordance with and around this state policy. Elimination of spiritual pollution is also aimed at carrying out the four modernizations and achieving the general task of the party. In order to carry out smoothly the four modernizations, we should follow a series of principles and policies for invigorating the economy. We should not regard the problems which have emerged in the institutional reform of the economy as well as the contention among differing opinions as spiritual pollution. That is to say, we should not only oppose spiritual pollution on the ideological front but also continue to eliminate "leftist" influence in economic work. In this way, the four modernizations will certainly be able to go on smoothly.

Naturally, the economic field is not a no-man's land. Some incorrect ideas and deeds have also emerged in our economic work; a few individuals have expressed erroneous theories; and various problems, such as the tendency of "looking at everything in terms of money," the hired hand mentality of "doing no more than one is paid for," anarchism, stress on the interests of individuals and enterprise to the neglect of the interests of the state, stress on the immediate material interests and not communist ideal and morality, the tendency of a few people to imitate the decadent bourgeois way of life, and violations of discipline and law, exist among some enterprise cadres and workers. We should conscientiously solve these problems by stepping up ideological education in order to ensure the socialist orientation of enterprises and resist the influence and corrosion of the decadent bourgeois ideas and way of life.

Meanwhile, we should also note that our country is still economically backward and that both our technology and management are backward. We still lack experience in building a modern and powerful socialist state and a lot of problems still remain to be studied and solved. This makes it necessary for us to emancipate our minds further, broaden our visions, continue to study new conditions, sum up new experience, and solve new problems. On the basis of adhering to the four basic principles, we should dare to think, dare to speak, and dare to act. We should not regard everything as spiritual pollution whenever we oppose spiritual pollution, negate everything, refrain from doing something necessary for fear of a slight risk, or hesitate to move forward. The advanced science, technology, technique, equipment, and funds of foreign countries have no class nature. It is beneficial to the four modernizations program to import and utilize them in accordance with our policies and decrees. It is also necessary for us to study the economic theories, theories and management methods of foreign countries, analyze them with Marxist viewpoints, and utilize them in accordance with the policy of "putting our country first, adopting extensively the strong points of other countries, mixing them together, refining them, and forming a style of our own." This is advantageous to our efforts to explore a path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON GONGREN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE

HK200742 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] On 12 December, GONGREN RIBAO carried a commentator's article entitled: "Problems in Economic Reform Cannot Be Regarded as Spiritual Pollution." The article pointed out: By setting things right and eliminating "leftist" errors, our economic work has achieved a new flourishing situation and has won the support of the people throughout the country. In the current elimination of spiritual pollution on the ideological front, it is absolutely necessary to make clear the scope and limits of spiritual pollution. We should not be so precipitous and nervous as to regard as spiritual pollution those things which do not come under the scope of spiritual pollution and to lump together spiritual pollution and other shortcomings and errors. The practice of opposing reforms which conform to socialist orientation and which prove effective in practice and regarding them as "spiritual pollution" without making any analysis will incur the repugnance of people, affect their initiative in production, work, and study, confuse right and wrong, create ideological confusion, and even lead to the reemergence of some "leftist" practices. It will also stop people from eliminating and resisting genuine spiritual pollution.

The article pointed out: The basic policy of our country is to engage wholeheartedly in the four modernizations. We should arrange and engage in various tasks in accordance with and around this state policy. Elimination of spiritual pollution also is aimed at carrying out the four modernizations and achieving the general task of the party. In order to carry out smoothly the four modernizations, we should follow a series of principles and policies for invigorating the economy. We should not regard the problems which have emerged in the institutional reform of the economy as well as the contention among differing opinions as spiritual pollution. That is to say, we should not only oppose spiritual pollution on the ideological front but also continue to eliminate "leftist" influence in economic work. In this way, the four modernizations will certainly be able to go on smoothly.

In conclusion, the article pointed out: The advanced science, technology, technique, equipment, and funds of foreign countries have no class nature. It is beneficial to the four modernizations program to import and utilize them in accordance with our policies and decrees. It is also necessary for us to study the economic theories and management methods of foreign countries, analyze them with Marxist viewpoints, and utilize them in accordance with the policy of "putting our country first, extensively adopting the strong points of other countries, mixing them together, refining them, and developing a style of our own." This is advantageous to our efforts to explore a path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

GUANGMING RIBAO STRESSES FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

HK200750 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Sun Cizu: "The Four Basic Principles Are Most Essential in Building Socialism With Chinese National Characteristics"]

[Text] "Building socialism with Chinese characteristics" not only has economic content but also has political, ideological, and cultural content. It represents the organic integration of our objective in the political, economic, ideological, and cultural fields. At a CPC theoretical work conference in March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping solemnly declared on behalf of the party central leadership: "In order to realize the four modernizations in China, we must uphold the four basic political and ideological principles." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 150) That is, we must uphold the principles of the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This not only constitutes the basic premise for China's four modernizations, but also constitutes an important and essential component of "socialism with Chinese characteristics." These four basic principles mark the essence and the most distinct sign of "Chinese-style socialism" we are to build in the political and ideological field.

We treat the matter in this way because the four basic principles answer the questions of what road our country should take, what political status it should take, who should exercise leadership over the state, and what ideology should be taken as a guideline. All these questions are related to the very essence of our Chinese-style socialism. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In the past, we had to adapt our democratic revolution to the actual conditions in China and to follow the road of using the countryside to surround cities as developed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Now when engaging in construction, we should also adapt ourselves to China's reality and blaze a new trail to realize the Chinese-style modernization." (Ibid, p 149) Therefore, upholding the four basic principles embodies the political and ideological aspect of our Chinese-style socialism and embodies the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with China's reality in the socialist period:

"Building socialism with Chinese characteristics" is not only our struggle objective but also a path we must take in order to achieve this objective. It runs through the entire historical period of socialism. This long period can be divided into several stages, each of which may have different characteristics. However, the four basic principles must be upheld throughout the whole historical period of socialism. They represent the guideline for our efforts to forge ahead. With the development of our socialist practice, the contents of the four basic principles will inevitably have been continuously enriched and developed. For example, the series of line, principles, and policies formulated by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee have proved to be correct through practice in this period and they represent the outcome of the integration of the four basic principles with the concrete practice under the present historical conditions. This is effected by our party who leads the people throughout the country to correct the "leftist" errors, oppose the rightist tendencies, and adapt our work to the requirements of the modernization drive. The line laid down by the Eighth CPC National Congress was correct, but because the party did not have enough mental preparations for conducting socialist construction in an overall way, this line and many other correct ideas could not be carried out in practice. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has resumed correct policies in the political, economic, ideological, and cultural yields, and has formulated a series of new and correct policies according to new conditions and new experiences. This has been precisely described by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress: "In comparison with the time of the eighth congress, our party has gained a much deeper understanding of the laws governing China's socialist construction, acquired much more experience and become much more conscious and determined in implementing our correct principles." (Ibid, p 371)

At the same time, we have become more conscientious and determined in upholding the four basic principles. This is mainly reflected in the fact that the party central leadership represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping has reiterated and expounded the four basic principles which are now treated as an integral body and has included them in the new party Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress and the new state Constitution adopted by the 5th Session of the 5th NPC. Thus, the four basic principles have become part of the essential content of the party and state constitutions. Upholding the four basic principles is now taken as the primary task for the present party rectification movement and as the norm for achieving ideological unity in the whole party, so whether we can uphold the four basic principles is a main sign which indicates whether we can maintain political uniformity with the party central leadership.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and important speeches and articles by other leaders of our party have explicitly expounded on and summed up the points which show how our party has enriched and developed the four basic principles since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Here, we should pay special attention to this point: When we are correcting one erroneous tendency, we must simultaneously guard against the other erroneous tendency. In recent years, we have concentrated on correcting the "leftist" mistakes and have shifted the focus of the party and state work onto socialist economic modernization so people can more easily see our achievements in socialist economic construction, but have tended to neglect the achievements in our socialist political construction and the importance of ideological and political work. In recent years, it is precisely by upholding and following the four basic principles that we can adopt a series of policies and measures to ensure the correct orientation of the drive to emancipate people's minds and to set things to right, to maintain the political unity of the whole party and the whole nation, to crack down on criminal activities in the economic and other fields, to preserve and develop the united and stable political situation, to build socialist civilization, to carry out effective reforms, and to promote the steady and healthy development of our Chinese-style socialist economy.

Recently, at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously pointed out that spiritual pollution must not be allowed to exist on the ideological front. He also explicitly demanded that the ideological front should now place stress on correcting the rightist deviation and the flabby, weak, and lax state. This fully demonstrates our party's high sense of responsibility to the state and the people. In recent years, a small number of people have indeed spread quite a few erroneous theories and remarks that violate the fundamental principles of Marxism and the four basic principles. The core of the four basic principles is that the socialist road and party leadership must always be upheld. However, these erroneous theories and viewpoints in essence have created the sentiment of distrusting the socialist and communist cause and the Communist Party. We should actively respond to the party central leadership's call and wage a resolute struggle against bourgeois liberalism. We must firmly prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution of all descriptions and clear away all spiritual rubbish so as to build up our socialist civilization. We should become more conscientious and determined in upholding the four basic principles so as to better build our Chinese-style socialism.

RECTIFICATION GUIDANCE COMMISSION EXPLAINS POLICIES

OW211009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the central party consolidation guidance commission of the Communist Party of China recently explained policies on certain questions to its liaison officers to be sent to Beijing and other places. The commission leaders were Executive Vice-Chairman Bo Yibo, Vice-Chairman Hu Qili and advisor Song Renqiong.

A summary of their talks released by the commission said that they stressed studying relevant documents, first of all the decision of the party Central Committee on party consolidation and speeches made by Deng Xianoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session of the 12th party Central Committee. They criticized as a wrong approach the tendency to include in cultural contamination wearing fashionable clothes, growing flowers and other such things in people's life. Cultural contamination should not be mixed up with ways to improve material and cultural life and different habits and customs, they were quoted as saying. Neither should theoretical questions concerning the economic reform be described as cultural contamination, they said. Distinction must be made between the current party consolidation and the policies and slogans used during the ten-year "Cultural Revolution," they said.

The commission leaders also dealt with the sorting out of the "three types of persons" (namely, those who rose to prominence during the "Cultural Revolution," those who are seriously factionalist in their ideas and those who indulged in beating, smashing and looting during the "Cultural Revolution"). Though they are few in the central and provincial leading bodies, attention should be paid to lower leading bodies and enterprises where more of them may still be around, the summary said. While the sorting out of these people must be resolute and thorough-going, discretion must be exercised so as not to hurt those who made only minor mistakes in the past.

Other questions the leaders dealt with included building party leading organs at various levels, coordinating party consolidation and economic and other work, and improving the style of work in leading bodies, the commission said.

CYL ISSUES RESOLUTION ON STUDYING DOCUMENTS

OW161211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee on Studying the Documents on Party Rectification in Order To Raise the CYL's Fighting Capacity. (Adopted on 12 December 1982)

The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Party Rectification" points out: "The Communist Youth League, which is the party's assistant and reserve force, should organize its members to study the documents on party rectification in order to raise their ideological and political levels." This fully manifests the party's concern about the CYL and the hope that it has placed on the latter. To implement the guidelines of this instruction issued by the party Central Committee, the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee has decided to use 2 years of the party rectification period to develop an extensive education campaign in the entire CYL, with the study of party rectification documents as the main aspect of this education, in order to raise the CYL members' ideological and political levels and to beef up the CYL's fighting capacity.

1. The Significance of Developing the Study and Education Campaign

During the long undertakings of revolution and construction led by the CPC, the young people of our country have been a most active and vigorous force, displaying a certain vanguard and shock-force role.

The party's cause cannot be accomplished without young people's consciousness and hard work; only by plunging into the great cause led by the party can young people put their intelligence and wisdom to good use and gain a beautiful future. This is a conclusion based on history. Today, in order to accomplish the great task of building a modern, culturally advanced, and highly democratic socialist country, it is even more necessary for young people in our country to carry forward the hard-working and pioneering spirit and strive resolutely and indomitably for this goal. There are still many difficulties and problems ahead, and young people are required to do exploratory work and to dedicate themselves to solving them.

Our cause is still to be developed and pushed forward continuously, and young people must reform the old and create the new. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, young people in our country have displayed unprecedentedly high spirits in seeking truth, resolving to carry out reforms, studying diligently and strenuously, and advancing with determined efforts. Full of vigor and vitality, they have worked on various fronts under the program of the four modernizations. This fully shows that they have the aspiration and ability to undertake the glorious task assigned to them by our times. The responsibility of CYL organizations is to unite, educate, and guide young people, to fully discover their zeal and creativity; and to lead them to be devoted to the party's great cause.

In recent years the CYL has followed the party in its advance amidst great historical change. Its work has developed in the course of being resumed. The state of its organizations has continuously improved, and the awareness of its members has been raised to a remarkable extent. The CYL has manifested itself more and more clearly as a vigorous reinforcement in the program of the four modernizations. It should be noted, however, that our work is still unable to meet the needs of real life. The CYL's ideological and political work is still rather weak and lacks the convincingness, influence, and attractiveness that it should have.

The regular activities of CYL organizations have not yet been put on a sound basis; the activities are not rich and colorful. In some localities CYL organizations are even in a paralyzed state. Some CYL members do not have high political awareness and fail to play a prominent exemplary role. The existence of these problems has caused an adverse effect on the display of zeal and creativity by the broad masses of young people who are CYL members and on the elevation of the fighting capacity of CYL organizations.

All comrades in the CYL should clearly and definitely understand that the current party rectification is an important step taken by the party to win new great victories in the new historical period, that it will give a tremendous impetus to all social life in our country, and that it will place still higher demands on the work of building the CYL. The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Party Rectification" does not require the rectification of the CYL. However, as the party's assistant and reserve force, the CYL should cope with the circumstances of party rectification and ensure that all its members receive an extensive education in Marxism. Great efforts should be made to strengthen the building of the CYL ideologically and organizationally and to use high consciousness, staunch organization, strict discipline, and rich activities to influence and lead young people so that they will undertake the heavy historical task of building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

2. Goal and Requirements

The purpose of the study and education campaign is: By earnestly studying the documents on party rectification, raise the ideological and political level of the broad masses of league members and cadres, give full play to their enthusiasm and creativity, increase the league's fighting strength, and make the CYL a strong core in uniting and educating young people of all nationalities throughout the country.

To achieve this goal, we must consider raising the league members' consciousness, stepping up the league's regular activities, enforcing its discipline, and carrying out independent activities as the basic requirements of the study and education campaign.

A. Raising league members' consciousness. In the course of study, we must help the broad masses of league members to have a correct understanding of our great party, foster a firm communist conviction and lofty revolutionary ideal, and become qualified CYL members. A CYL member must have a fairly high ideological and political consciousness. This is the basic element of the league's fighting strength and the principal hallmark of the league's advanced character. The campaign must consider the central link as being to raise the league members' ideological and political consciousness and to intensify ideological and educational work with this specific purpose in mind.

We must educate league members to strengthen their party concept. We must organize league members to study the party's history and fine traditions, and its theories and practices since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee so that they will love the party even more ardently and firmly carry out the party's lines, principles, and policies. We must also organize them to study the Marxist works on party building and theories and socialist democracy, and expose the fraudulent nature of bourgeois democracy so that they will firmly believe that only under the Communist Party's leadership can China's revolution and construction achieve complete victory. We must also organize them to study the party's great courage in daring to admit its shortcomings and correct them so that they will voluntarily safeguard the party's leadership and struggle firmly against words and deeds that are harmful to the party.

We must educate league members to set a clear-cut objective of their struggle. Communism is the party's objective of struggle, and it is also the league's objective of struggle. Socialism is the only correct way to realize this great objective. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1445 GMT on 12 December transmits a service message requesting that this sentence be deleted.] We must, in the study of party rectification documents, help each league member recognize his bright future, build up a conviction in science, foster a lofty ideal, adhere to the socialist course, guide his actions with the communist world outlook and concept of life, and consciously reject such philosophies of life as "struggle for oneself" and "making a choice for oneself" as well as the decadent bourgeois concept of "putting money above everything else."

We must educate the league members to be aware of the need to check spiritual pollution. In the course of study, we must use the ideological weapon of Marxism to analyze the expressions of and harm caused by spiritual pollution among young people and adopt resolute and powerful measures to check and control such expressions so that young people can mature healthily. In struggling against spiritual pollution, we must uphold the principle of educating primarily with positive examples. This means that we must guide league members and young people to earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and grasp the theoretical weapon for distinguishing right from wrong; that we must take over the sparetime cultural bastion with socialist ideology by extensively carrying out colorful and healthy cultural, recreational, and sports activities; and that we must greatly commend advanced examples which show the spirit of our age in order to encourage young people to aim high.

In going against spiritual pollution, attention must be paid to drawing clear lines of demarcation in applying a policy, differentiate normal academic research from spreading anti-Marxist misconceptions, and differentiate young people's legitimate demands for beautifying their life from the bourgeois way of life. CYL members, who are the advanced elements of young people, must uphold the four basic principles, denounce the exploiting classes' philosophy of life, and resolutely struggle against the deeds of producing and disseminating obscene material. CYL members working on the theoretical, propaganda, educational, publishing, and literary and art fronts must take a clear-cut stand in propagating Marxism, communist ideology, revolutionary traditions, the party's fine traditions, the advanced deeds of heroes and models among people and youths; work hard to contribute to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization; and produce still more and better spiritual food for young people.

Each CYL member must give play to his exemplary role; heighten his sense of glory and sense of responsibility of being a CYL members; and take the initiative in carrying out the party's lines, principles, and policies, in studying revolutionary theories, general knowledge, science and technology, in doing their own jobs well, in obeying law and discipline and in creating a new order so as to set an example for young people in all aspects of social life. College and middle school students are the future builders and defenders of the socialist motherland; as such, their growth and progress have a bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations and the motherland's future. Each student league member must live up to the expectations of the party and the people, adhere to the correct political orientation, foster a revolutionary concept of life, study diligently for the motherland, and work hard to make himself an outstanding person who has both ability and political integrity.

B. Stepping up the CYL's regular activities. In the course of study, we must strengthen the league's organizational building, change its inattentive and stagnant situation, establish and improve various systems, and enliven its operation.

Having a sound organization is the foundation for the CYL to carry out all its work and is also the prerequisite for the CYL to exert its fighting strength. At present, the regular activities of certain local league organizations are highly unsound, or even unattended. Certain league organizations are unable to take the initiative in keeping abreast with reform, and their leadership is ineffective. To change such a situation, we must, in the course of study and education, earnestly handle the league's organizational building. While shaking up the grassroot league organizations in the rural areas, we must continue to shake up the grassroot league organizations on other fronts, particularly those of various neighborhoods and collective units, and change their inattentive and stagnant situation. We must establish and strengthen the various systems within the league so that its activities will become regularized and lively. We must carry out criticism and self-criticism, rally together, care for each other, and help each other so that our league members will become intimate friends of young people. We must strengthen league members' management so that each league member will be systematically educated and tempered and become a better person within the league.

C. Enforcing league discipline. To uphold the principle of democratic centralism, not only must we help league members heighten their concept of league discipline and law and become models in obeying law and discipline, but we must also enliven the league's democratic life and give full play to the league members' creative initiative so that they will give the fullest play to their wisdom and talents in the four modernizations and the state's political life.

One of the special features of the CYL organization is its strict discipline. In the course of studying the documents, we must help league members correctly understand the relationship between democracy and centralism and between freedom and discipline and strictly abide by the various regulations stipulated in the league Constitution.

We must educate league members to be politically at one with the party Central Committee, take the lead in obeying state laws and public order, safeguard social ethics, and set an example in changing the standards of social conduct.

While enforcing league discipline, league organizations at all levels must actively encourage their members and other young people to display the spirit of exerting themselves, dare to think and dare to act, and achieve the best results in the four modernizations. We must actively encourage league members and young people to carry forward the spirit of daring to bring forth new ideas in all spheres, dare to do away with outmoded conventions and bad customs, and act as promoters of reform. We must actively encourage league members and young people to display the spirit of daring to struggle against irregularities, be brave in exposing bad people and bad deeds, and consciously safeguard the interests of the party and the people. In short, we must give full scope to the strong points and good qualities of league members and young people and strive to create a lively and vigorous situation in the league.

D. Carrying out independent activities. Centering around the party's central tasks and in accordance with young people's characteristics, we must organize influential activities that can yield actual results so that the league organizations will become more consolidated, their operation will be more enlivened, and the members and other young people will be educated, be able to play their parts, and become more capable.

The CYL is a school where young people can study communism in the course of practice and the shock force in which young people can contribute to the four modernizations. These two functions can only be manifested by constantly organizing all types of significant activities. Without activities the league will lose its vitality. We must display the spirit of daring to bring forth new ideas, and must forge forging ahead, go deep into the realities of life, have a firm grip of the whole situation, and meticulously plan and organize the league's independent activities. We must center on the building of a socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and carry out activities through which young people can perform their part as the shock force. In accordance with the principle of benefitting the society and making things convenient for the people, we must carry out activities which are good for the public. We must carry out a great variety of colorful ideological and political education activities in accordance with young people's ideology and carry out healthy cultural, recreational and sports activities in accordance with young people's characteristics. These activities must be carried out in connection with the actual situation in various areas and units so that they will satisfy the party committees and please the masses, and so that they are welcomed by young people.

3. Steps and Methods

This study and education campaign must be conscientiously planned with full preparations. It must be carefully organized with the stress placed on obtaining real benefits from it.

The study and education campaign in the CYL as a whole will begin in January 1984 and basically finish by the end of 1985. The campaign in various localities may be carried out by stages, each stage for a different group, according to actual conditions. Each grassroots unit should concentrate its efforts on developing the campaign for several months after making good preparations.

Do good preparatory work. This includes analyzing the ideology of CYL members and the work of the CYL in the respective units, making clear the principal problems to be resolved, organizing CYL members to study the decision on party rectification, raising their consciousness of participating in the study and education campaign, preparing materials for study, and training instructors to help and guide the study.

All CYL organizations without sound leading bodies and which are incapable of leading this study and education campaign should first improve their leading bodies to beef up the leading force.

Grasp study and education well. This includes reading, publicizing, and lecturing on the documents to be studied and carrying out ideological education activities aimed at solving certain problems. CYL members are required to review the process of their maturing since joining the CYL.

Consolidate the positive results of education. It is essential to commend outstanding CYL members and cadres and advanced CYL branches, to set up and perfect a system for the CYL's regular activities and various organizational systems, recommend outstanding CYL members for party membership, and promote the work of admitting advanced youths into the CYL.

The study and education campaign should be conducted in a lively and dynamic manner on the basis of young people's characteristics. In addition to organizing CYL members to seriously study the documents, we may let CYL members receive enlightening and education by attending CYL lecture classes, listening to reports, conducting social investigations, holding discussions on special topics, making tours and visits, reading books, delivering speeches, telling revolutionary stories, singing revolutionary songs, and seeing educational movies. The CYL Central Committee will compile and print a "Collection of Documents To Be Studied by CYL Members" as a unified study material. CYL organizations at various localities may compile and print or select supplementary reading materials that are suitable for certain CYL members in different situations.

In developing the study and education campaign, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of intergrating theory with practice and the principle of enlightenment and consciousness, to give full play to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of CYL members, and to be adept at turning negative factors into positive ones. Young people may have shortcomings and mistakes of one kind or another in the course of study and maturing. In this regard, we should not only tell them "what they should not do" but should also let them know "what to do" and "how to do it." In the attitude of seeking truth from facts and showing goodwill to others, we should enthusiastically help those erring CYL members solve their ideological problems, clearly distinguish between right and wrong, and heighten their understanding. In this study and education campaign we will not check the CYL members individually to see if they are up to the standard; nor will we take any organizational measures toward a group of CYL members collectively.

4. Demands on Leading Organs and Cadres of the CYL.

CYL leading organs at all levels should do a conscientious job in making a success of the party rectification work in their respective organs according to the plans of the party committees concerned. During the period of party rectification they should conduct a serious and earnest rectification of their respective organs and really solve the main problems existing in the party organizations of their own organs with respect to ideology, work style, and organization. It is imperative to resolutely get rid of those CYL cadres who oppose and do harm to the party, particularly the "three types of persons." Personnel should be assigned to fill posts in leading bodies according to the requirements of being more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated, and professionally more competent. They should do well in revolutionizing their organs, keep to the principle of democratic centralism, establish and perfect the system of personal responsibility, and raise the efficiency of their work. Through party rectification, the CYL leading organs at all levels should build themselves into vigorous united leading cores in order to do a still better job in shouldering the tasks assigned by the party.

Every CYL cadre who is a party member should actively participate in party rectification and seriously study the documents on party rectification with high political zeal. He should strive to raise his ideological consciousness, make more efforts to temper his party spirit on his own initiative, analyze himself in a rigorous way, and receive education and tests in the course of party rectification. He should uphold a firm faith in communism; raise his awareness of implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; and maintain unity politically with the party Central Committee. He should bear in mind our party's purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly; work selflessly for the public interest; be ready to work at either higher or lower posts; and not care about his own fame, interests, gains, or losses. He should take the lead in resisting spiritual pollution, dare to fight against unhealthy trends of one kind or another, and act as a vanguard fighter in building socialist spiritual civilization. In addition, he should carry forward the struggling spirit and do CYL work with a high ambition toward the revolutionary cause and with a high sense of responsibility. As long as the CYL leading organs at all levels and CYL cadres who are party members can really solve their own problems in the course of party rectification and give full play to their role as cores and examples, there will be a sure and reliable guarantee for the success of this study and education campaign in the whole CYL.

5. Strengthen Leadership, Ensure Quality

This study and education campaign is a major measure for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks set by the 11th CYL Congress. CYL organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership, ensure the quality of work, and conscientiously grasp the campaign firmly and well.

CYL committees at all levels should take the initiative to keep the party committees informed of the current situation, ask them for instructions, report to them, offer suggestions, and accept their leadership and receive support from them.

CYL leading organs should conscientiously grasp the work of experimental cases and sum up and popularize various kinds of typical experiences so as to strengthen their concrete guidance. Principal responsible comrades of CYL organizations at all levels should go deep into reality, conduct investigation and study, and personally grasp typical cases in order to use the experience gained to guide overall work. CYL organizations at the higher level should assist those localities and units which have a rather weak foundation for carrying out the work and are experiencing difficulties in developing the study and education campaign.

To strengthen the leadership over the study and education campaign, the CYL Central Committee has established a working body whose responsibilities are to find out what is going on and to supervise, promote, check, and guide the work.

It is necessary to check the results of study and education. Points to be checked are: Have the vast majority of CYL members taken part in study and received education? Have CYL members gained a greater sense of organization and discipline and played a greater exemplary role? Have the CYL members' zeal and creativity been brought into play? Have those CYL members who were previously disqualified shown conspicuous improvement? Has a system for the CYL organizations' regular activities as well as other systems of these organizations been established and perfected? Have the various CYL activities become more vigorous than ever?

To conduct the study and education campaign, it is necessary to develop in depth the activity of creating advanced CYL branches and to gradually attain the goal that ideological education is systemized, the CYL organizations' regular activities are institutionalized, there are multifarious independent activities, and everywhere is a place for carrying out our activities.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The CYL Central Committee calls on all comrades to conscientiously study the documents on party rectification, heighten their ideological consciousness, enhance the revolutionary spirit, and strive hard to build the CYL into a genuine staunch core for uniting and educating young people!

WAN LI AT HEBEI RAILROAD COMPLETION CELEBRATION

HK210303 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Excerpts] A rally to celebrate the opening to traffic ahead of schedule of the double-track electrified railroad from Beijing Qinhuangdao was held at Funing railroad station on 20 December. Comrades Wan Li, Hu Qili, Li Peng, Lu Zhengcao, Wang Zhaoguo, and Chen Puru travelled on the first train on this new railroad in a special journey from Beijing.

This 281-kilometer railroad has been open to traffic along its entire length 1 year earlier than the schedule demanded by the State Council.

At the celebration rally attended by over 2,600 delegates, Vice Premier Li Peng made a speech on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. Minister of Railways Chen Puru; CYL Central Committee First Secretary Wang Zhaoguo; Deng Cunlun, adviser to the Ministry of Railways and head of the leadership group for construction of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railroad; Hebei Vice Governor Du Jingyi; and Ministry of Railways No 1 Construction Bureau Deputy Director (Kong Fenggui) also spoke at the rally.

After the rally, the party and state leaders were photographed together with labor models, and chatted with representatives of various sectors.

YANG DEZHI ON FACTORY MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES

OW200604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 17 Dec 83

[By reporter Li Xiang'an]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- It was pointed out at the all-army work conference of factory-based military representatives [quan jun zhu chang jun shi dai biao gong zuo hui yi 0356 6511 7465 0617 6511 0057 9108 5903 1562 0155 2585 6231] that to expedite the modernization of the PLA's weaponry, it is urgent to form a contingent of factory-based military representatives who are both socialist-minded and professionally proficient.

Factory-based military representatives are military personnel dispatched by the armed forces to factories to supervise the manufacturing and assure the quality of weaponry. It is a practice adopted by all developed countries in the world. The all-army conference was the first of its kind ever held in China to study the establishment of factory-based military representatives to keep abreast with our armed forces' new development.

Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun wei 0022 1135 6511 1201] and chief of the general staff, addressed the meeting. He said: The contingent of factory-based military representatives is an important force for the Chinese Armed Forces' revolutionization, modernization and regularization, especially the modernization of their weaponry. It is completely essential to have this system institutionalized.

He pointed out that as the Chinese Armed Forces' are being built into combined forces, the contingent of factory-based military representatives must also be properly restructured to keep in line with this situation.

The conference reviewed the accomplishments and experiences obtained in the stationing of military representatives at factories over the past 30 years and more. It maintained that this system has become an important system indispensable for the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces. Incomplete statistics show that, during 1981 and 1982 alone, the factory-based military representatives, adhering to the principle of quality first in the production of weaponry, logged over 15,000 major quality control problems and remedial suggestions, worked with over 8,600 factory workers in inspecting and maintaining weaponry and solving technical problems, and took part in the development of over 3,000 products of all descriptions, thus playing a positive, significant role in ensuring the armed forces' weaponry needs and expediting the development of the defense industry.

The conference emphatically studied how to build a stronger contingent of military representatives so as to make it an important force in the modernization of the armed forces' weaponry. It stressed that, guided by the guidelines set forth by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Congress, the operation concerning factory-based military representatives must be consolidated and restructured and various measures must be adopted to help the military representatives become more proficient militarily and technologically and more conscious politically. It pointed out, in particular, that technical training of qualified personnel must be intensified. The meeting expressed the hope that, by working hard for 3 years, the professional and technical level of factory-based military representatives will be significantly upgraded, their work will be standardized and systemized, their way of management will be institutionalized and their analysis of issues will be based on scientific data.

The conference, held from 12 through 17 December, was consponsored by the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the PLA.

FANG YI ADDRESSES SCIENCE WORK CONFERENCE

OW210636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 17 Dec 83

[By XINHUA reporter Gu Mainan and RENMIN RIBAO reporter He Huangbiao]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, emphatically pointed out at the 1983 national science and technology work conference today that it is necessary to study, understand and practice again the strategic principles formulated by the central authorities, namely, that economic construction must rely on science and technology, while science and technology must serve economic construction.

Fang Yi said: It has been almost 6 years since the convocation of the national science conference. We made efforts to end confusion and set things right, adjust our policies and restore order during the first several years. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national science conference has provided us with a clear guiding principle. At the national science awarding conference in October 1982, Comrade Zhao Ziyang put forward the strategic issue of making economic advances by relying on progress in science and technology, and clearly and summarily pointed out that economic construction must rely on science and technology, while science and technology must serve economic construction. This is not merely related to scientific and technological work but is a basic principle for promoting our country's modernization. This principle was announced by Comrade Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the party Central Committee. We all support this important principle, which is a strategic change to promote modernization. However, not all of us know its profound significance and its profound influence on economic and social development. It seems to me that this great change is still a beginning in either scientific and technological work or economic work. People have differences in their understanding, and resistance and obstacles are still quite big in some aspects.

Some comrades may think that this principle stresses that science and technology should serve economic work and wonder if it will adversely influence the development and advance of science itself. Some comrades may think that this principle only concerns the development of science and technology and is not closely related to economic work. They thus are not paying particular attention to it.

Therefore, at the current conference we should conscientiously examine our ideological understanding and work and find out what more things we must understand and what more work we must do. In the future we should constantly deepen our understanding in this strategic principle through practice.

In his speech, Fang Yi also mentioned several other points. They included the concent concentration of our efforts to develop new technology and new industries, the reform of scientific and technological organizations, the question of qualified people and the work of local science and technology commissions.

Talking about the reform of scientific and technological organizations, Fang Yi pointed out: The reform work should center on two basic issues. The first is to improve and overcome the situation of disconnection between scientific research and production work, and the other is to fully develop the role of qualified people. Specifically speaking, there are still many things which should be improved. In carrying out reform in scientific and technological fields, many important things are related to the reform of the economic system and economic policies. It is indeed quite difficult to carry out major reform in scientific and technological fields without economic reform. However, we should take a positive attitude and seriously study how to carry out an overall reform over a long period of time. We should actively carry out various kinds of reform on an experimental basis in order to gain experience.

Touching on the issue of qualified people for scientific and technological work, Fang Yi said: Recently Comrade Deng Xiaoping particularly stressed the need of further implementing the policy for intellectuals and developing the role of available qualified scientific and technological personnel in a still better way.

In order to fully develop the role of qualified personnel, it is quite necessary to improve their material conditions. However, what is more important is that we should create an environment and the custom of respecting knowledge and qualified personnel. The report of the State Science and Technology Commission has put forward the six policy guidelines for continuing the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals in the scientific and technological fields. The guidelines are not only significant at the present state but also important to our future work. The six policy guidelines have been approved by the State Council.

In scientific and technological fields, there are still many things which people don't understand. We must not treat new things and new ideas as unorthodox opinions. We must not try to oppose spiritual pollution in natural science and technology. We must not put labels on new things and new ideas. Different opinions should be discussed and we should let a hundred schools of thought contend. In improving material conditions for intellectuals, we should overcome the tendency of egalitarianism.

Talking about the work of various local scientific and technological commissions, Fang Yi said: In carrying out the new policy for scientific and technological development during the past several years, the local scientific and technological units have been very active in their work. They have created many new things and played a leading role. This is a result of concern for and support to them by party committees and governments in various localities.

In the future, scientific and technological commissions in various localities should actively take part in related economic activities in their respective places, understand their economic need and organize and mobilize scientific and technological workers to serve the economy in a still better way. The work of scientific and technological commissions in various prefectures, cities and counties must not follow a set model. Each unit should take its own situation into consideration, open its own road and do well its work in a lively manner. Local scientific and technological commissions and scientific and technological associations should closely coordinate with each other in their work.

In conclusion, Fang Yi said: Many comrades attending the current conference have recently assumed leading or managing posts in scientific and technological work. Of course, some comrades attending the current conference have been holding leading or managing posts for many years. We should all learn and exchange experience from each other and work with joint efforts to push our country's scientific and technological work forward.

GUAN GUANGFU ADDRESSES HUBEI PARTY MEETING

HK210239 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Excerpts] A preparatory meeting for the fourth Hubei provincial party congress was held this afternoon. Comrade Guan Guangfu presided. The meeting approved the agenda of the congress, as follows: 1) to examine the work report of the third provincial CPC Committee; 2) to examine the work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. The meeting also approved the lists of names for the congress Presidium, secretary general, and Credentials Committee.

Comrade Guan Guangfu spoke at the meeting. He said: This congress will be guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 2d plenary session in summing up the great achievements in party work and the experiences in party building since the last congress, and especially since the great historic change effected by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At the same time, we will decide on the future tasks of party building and socialist modernization in the province in accordance with the great goal and combat tasks proposed by the 12th party congress and with the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in the province, and to march in the forefront of the four modernizations drive.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The CPC Central Committee is highly concerned for our congress, the party organizations, and members, and the masses throughout the province all have earnest hopes in this congress. We must concentrate our efforts to make a success of this congress.

The members of the congress Presidium are as follows, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Ding Fengying -- female, (Ma Jie), Ma Xueli, Wang Qun, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Quanguo, Wang Libin, (Wang Hengyi), Wang Shucheng, Wang Haishan, (Wang Qinggui), Wang Ruisheng, (You Hongtao), Deng Ken, Tian Ying, (Tian Enbo) -- Tujia nationality, (Tian Qiyu), Shi Zirong, (Ye Shiluo), (Ye Changbao), Shi Chuan, Liu Jin, (Liu Qizhi), (Liu Guiyi) -- Hui nationality, (Liu Jisun), (Liu Daoyu), Liu Huinong, Jiang Zhonghua -- female, Guan Guangfu -- Manchu nationality, (Zhu Jiusi), (Xu Ziwei), Xu Jinbiao, Wu Daoqi, (Lu Naiqiang), Lu Wenyuan, (Lu Zonghe) -- female, Hua Yuqing, Li Jun, Li Fuquan, Li Erzong, (Li Qifang), Li Haizhong, Li Weihua, (Wu Tao), Chen Ming, Chen Fusheng, (Chen Chunlin) (Du Chengluan) -- female, (Xiao Qiantao), Shen Yinluo (Boang Tianlin), (Zhang Shugui) -- female, Zhang Jinxian, Zhang Xiulong, (Zhang Huaiyan), (Zhang Zhongmin), Zhang Wangwu, (Zhou Min) -- female, (Zhou Jifang), Zhou Huangzhong, Lin Shaonan -- female, Lin Musen, (Yang Qing), (Yang Zuyuan), (Zheng Yunfei), (Zheng Yaohua), (Zhao Caiwu), (Zhao Fulin), (Hu Hengshan), Rao Xingli, Luo Wen, Qian Yunlu, Guo Zhenqian, (Yuan Zhaochen), Xia Shihou, (Tao Yang), Rao Xingli, Luo Wen, Qian Yunlu, Guo Zhenqian, (Yuan Zhaochen), Xia Shihou, (Tao Yang), (Huang Youruo), (Huang Zhengxia), Huang Zhizhen, Liang Shufen -- female, (Liang Jiahui), (Kang Xinhua), (Dong Yusen), Xie Wei, Han Ningfu, Jiao Dexiu, Chu Chuangyu, Li Wei, Li Zhi Xue Tan, and (Mu Tangsheng).

The congress secretary general is Wang Quanguo.

Shen Yinluo is chairman of the congress Credentials Committee, and the vice chairmen are (Liu Qizhi), and (Hu Hengshan).

The Credentials Committee held a meeting this afternoon to listen to and approve reports on elections of the congress delegates and their credentials. There are 890 delegates to this congress. They have all been democratically elected in the various localities and units.

Of the delegates, 41.3 percent joined the party during the great revolution, the land reform, the war against Japan, or the liberation war; 58.7 percent have joined the party since the founding of the state; 5.2 percent of them are aged under 35; 35.5 percent are aged between 36 and 50; and 59.3 percent are over 51. This expresses cooperation of new and old and replacement of the latter by the former. Intellectuals and specialists in various fields account for 46.9 of the delegates, labor models for 9.7 percent, and women for 12.4 percent. There are also minority-nationality delegates.

The meeting held that all the credentials of all the delegates are valid.

The congress Presidium held its first meeting this afternoon, Comrade Wang Quanguo presiding. The meeting elected a 14-man Presidium Standing Committee consisting of Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Li Jin, Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, (Liu Qizhi), Zhou Huangzhong, and Wu Daoqi.

The fourth provincial party congress will open on schedule on the morning of 21 December.

HUNAN HOLDS LITERARY, ART PUBLICATION FORUM

HK191116 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] From 14 to 18 December, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee held a provincial forum in Changsha on the work related to literary and art and theoretical journals and to newspapers. Attending the meeting were the responsible persons of the propaganda departments of various prefectural CPC committees, the relevant units directly under the provincial authorities, some of the higher education institutes in the province, and various newspapers. Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department Deputy Directors (Che Wenyu) and (Li Bingfeng) gave speeches on the question of how the journals and newspapers were to weed out spiritual pollution. (Wang Hansi) and (Mao Hansheng), responsible persons of the provincial Party School, gave speeches on the special topics of repudiating the theory of abstract human nature and humanism and the alienation of socialism.

The forum held: The province's 30 journals on social sciences, 14 literary and art journals, and 10 local newspapers have done a lot of work and have achieved great results since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At the same time, there have been some problems. In the field of theoretical research and literary and art creative work, some journals have published things that run counter to the four basic principles and spread the theory of abstract human nature and humanism and the theory of the alienation of socialism. They have also published erroneous literary and art works that distort the facts and are of vulgar interests and bad taste.

During the group discussion and plenary meetings, the participants in the forum conducted serious, conscientious, appropriate, and reasonable criticism and self-criticism on this problem. During the meeting, the participants exchanged the information related to the state of affairs in eliminating spiritual pollution in various journals and newspapers and studied the problems that they had to pay attention to in order to do a good job of weeding out.

The forum pointed out: The major method for the weeding out is to conduct criticism and self-criticism. In so doing, we should both overcome the erroneous idea of regarding any criticism as the practice of wielding the big stick and of attacking comrades from all sides, and must prevent the leftist errors of overdoing criticism in a rash manner.

We should both adhere to the principle of supporting people in doing good things and seeking truth from facts and overcome the attitude of being apprehensive about carrying out criticism and the attitude of muddling through the work related to criticism. We should improve our journals and newspapers through the elimination of spiritual pollution.

HUNAN DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE BEGINS RECTIFICATION

HK210709 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Party rectification in organs under the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee was unfolded in an all-round way on 13 December.

Discipline inspection committees are special bodies for maintaining party discipline and aids to party committees in rectifying party style. In party rectification, not only should they do their part, but they also should consolidate themselves. Only when they are purified and consolidated will it be possible for them to play their role to the full and to accomplish the tasks assigned by party committees in party rectification.

For this reason, the Standing Committee of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee has drawn up a well-considered plan for the party rectification of its organs. At the enlarged meeting of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Standing Committee in the second half of November, special arrangements were made for participants in the meeting to make criticisms of the Standing Committee members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and its organs, and more than 100 comments and suggestions were collected at the meeting.

In party rectification, the first step is to study relevant documents. In this connection, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Standing Committee called on its organs not to make a token gesture in the study. In order to study relevant documents well, all Standing Committee members, except one who is assigned to take charge of day-to-day work, have thrown themselves into the study organized by the provincial party committee for party member responsible cadres of officers directly under the province. Cadres below departmental level are being released from work in rotation for a certain period of study.

Comrades pledged one after another that they would take an active part in the study and voluntarily carry out criticism and self-criticism so as to strive to become real Communist Party members in line with the party Constitution and guiding principles for inner-party political life.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI AT RECTIFICATION FORUM

HK201249 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee held a forum, from 15 to 17 December, of pilot project units for party rectification. In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, the forum reviewed the situation in pilot project units for party rectification and discussed and arranged the work of giving lessons to make up deficiencies to pilot project units for party rectification.

Since the end of last year, a pilot project for party rectification has been carried out in 21 units of the province. In order to carry out the pilot project properly from beginning to end, so as to obtain experience for guiding all-round party rectification, the provincial CPC Committee held this forum, attended by comrades in charge of party rectification work from all pilot project units and relevant cities and prefectures, to examine and inspect the work of the pilot project in accordance with the central leadership's decision on party rectification.

Responsible comrades of the groups for guiding party rectification work under the provincial CPC Committee, Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Xu Mengxia, and Yang Tao attended the forum.

Comrades Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, and Xu Mengxia successively delivered speeches at the forum.

After inspecting the work, the forum held that on the whole, the work of the pilot project for party rectification in 21 units corresponds with the spirit of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. All units have done a great deal of work and great changes have taken place in party members' ideology, style, production, and work. They have also obtained some experience and made some achievements. However, measuring the work in all units by the requirements of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, all units still fall short of the demands of the CPC Central Committee to different extents. It is necessary for all pilot project units to have lessons to make up deficiencies. It must be realized that properly carrying out the pilot project for party rectification can not only provide experience, but also strengthen our confidence in party rectification. We must have lessons to make up deficiencies in view of existing problems in a planned way and step by step, with a strong sense of responsibilities. The time for giving lessons to make up deficiencies must be decided proceeding from reality and it can be early or late. But the work for giving lessons to make up deficiencies must be firmly grasped.

The forum pointed out: The content of lessons to make up deficiencies, on the whole, should be based on reality and it is necessary to make up what is scarce. But special attention should be paid to the following:

1. Emphasis should be laid on studying the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification. It is necessary to organize party members to earnestly study the documents on party rectification prescribed by the CPC Central Committee. Leading cadres in particular must take the lead in studying them well. Through the study, we can discover deficiencies and be able to decide what and how to make up. By having lessons to make up deficiencies, all party members will greatly raise their consciousness, significantly improve their style, make rapid progress in their work, and be able to meet the needs of the current new situation and task.

2. It is necessary to strengthen our understanding of the important significance of weeding out the people of three categories and to resolutely and carefully weed out the people of three categories. It is necessary to thoroughly investigate those who are involved in complicated situations. After investigation, it is necessary to make conclusions and to handle some people according to relevant policies.

3. In eliminating unhealthy practices, it is necessary to resolve the problems of setting low demands, laying emphasis on objective matters, and failure to correct mistakes, so as to ensure a basic turn for the better in party style.
4. Units on the ideological front must treat the elimination of spiritual pollution as an important party of party rectification. Units on other fronts must also teach party members to conscientiously resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.
5. It is necessary to further inspect the situation of reorganizing leading bodies. High and strict demands should be set to make leading bodies more capable and effective.
6. It is necessary to continue to resolve problems left over from the past in organizational settlement.

The forum called on party committees and groups of all pilot project units, assisted by liaison personnel dispatched by higher leadership, to have lessons to make up deficiencies for party rectification with a strong sense of responsibility, to integrate party rectification with current work well, and to make unified arrangements so as to ensure smooth progress in both party rectification and production.

The forum stressed that all city and prefectural CPC committees must effectively guide the work of giving lessons to make up deficiencies in pilot project units, acquaint themselves with new situations and problems from time to time, carry out inspections and supervision, sum up experiences, give concrete guidance, and check up on the work so as to ensure that the work of giving lessons to make up deficiencies for party rectification meets the needs of the CPC Central Committee, raised in its decision on party rectification.

XIZANG OFFICIALS CHECK SOLDIERS' DISCIPLINE

HK210533 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] On the morning of the 11th, (Zhang Guirong), commander of Xizang Military District, and (Wang Xinquan), political commissar, led some comrades of the headquarters and relevant departments to the main streets and shops in the urban areas of Lhasa to inspect the traffic conditions related to military cars, and to check the conduct and discipline of off-duty soldiers. During their inspection, they conducted on-the-spot education of individual comrades who failed to maintain the required standards for the appearance and bearing of soldiers or who violated the relevant rules and discipline, and explained the importance for soldiers to observe rules and discipline and to follow the standards in terms of appearance and bearing. They educated these comrades and asked them to correct their unhealthy style.

Because the leading comrades conducted criticism with reason and consideration, these comrades were profoundly educated.

XIZANG ISSUES LABOR RECRUITMENT MALPRACTICE CIRCULAR

HK190819 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] On 13 December, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee issued a circular on curbing the unhealthy trends of practicing fraud and violating the law and discipline in the course of labor recruitment.

The circular says: The regional People's Government recently decided to recruit a number of workers this winter. In order to guarantee the smooth progress of labor recruitment and to prevent the emergence of the unhealthy trends of practicing fraud and securing advantages through pull or influence, all units and departments must really strengthen leadership, must seriously hold themselves responsible, and must do well in grasping this recruitment of workers with the same enthusiasm as that with which we carry out party rectification.

The circular points out: After studying and implementing the spirit of the third regional party congress, all party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres, must seriously enforce regulations of the regional People's Government on the scope of recruitment, prospective workers, and the conditions for recruitment, must strictly conduct examination and investigation, and must do a good job in examination. Nobody is allowed to take advantage of his functions and powers to practice fraud and to seek personal gain. Leading cadres must set strict demands on themselves and must set an example.

The circular demands: Discipline inspection departments at all levels must vigorously inspect and understand the situation in the recruitment of workers. On discovering problems, they must promptly deal with them. They must do this work well. If they discover problems of violating policies, practicing fraud, and seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power, they must strictly and seriously investigate and deal with these problems. When found not to satisfy the conditions for the recruitment of workers, the worker, whoever he may be, must be resolutely dismissed. The responsibilities of the persons concerned must be investigated and affixed. The party and the government must take disciplinary action against the personnel concerned if the masses have a lot of complaints and if the problem has a relatively large effect. These personnel should by no means be tolerated.

GANSU PARTY PLENARY SESSION CONCLUDES

HK210352 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The first plenary session of the sixth provincial CPC Committee concluded this afternoon. Comrade Li Ziqi presided at the meeting, which was attended by members and alternate members of the sixth provincial CPC Committee. Members of the provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Committees attended as observers. The meeting approved a decision of the provincial CPC Committee on improving leadership style.

Comrade Li Ziqi spoke during the meeting on work for the next 5 years and arrangements for next year, and also on the question of improving work style. He said: The chief task of the current-term provincial CPC Committee is to brace spirit and vigorously develop Gansu. We must resolutely implement the strategic principle put forward by the leading central comrade on planting grass and trees, developing animal husbandry, transforming the mountains and rivers, and eliminating poverty and making the province rich, and create conditions and lay the foundation for building Gansu into a first-class forestry and animal husbandry base.

The current-term provincial CPC Committee shoulders extremely arduous and glorious tasks. During these 5 years, we must bring about a strategic shift in the province's agricultural construction and make a fine start in transforming the province. We must victoriously fulfill the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and of the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and lay a sound foundation for vigorous economic development during the 1990's. We must complete the task of all-round party rectification and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. We must further strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and of the legal system, continue to crack down on serious economic and other crimes, vigorously eliminate spiritual pollution, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social mood and social order. We must also lead and unite the people of all nationalities in the province to score new successes in science, education, culture, public health, sports, family planning and so on. All these tasks are in fact centered around the general goal of eliminating poverty and making the province rich and transforming it.

In agriculture, we must work to put a stop to damage in 3 years, to solve the problem of food and clothing in 5 years, and to create conditions and lay the foundation for achieving the strategic shift. This should become the central task of work focus of the current-term provincial CPC Committee.

Li Ziqi also gave specific views on doing a good job in work next year. He said: In accordance with the central authorities' arrangements and in connection with the actual conditions in Gansu, we should concentrate on grasping the following tasks next year: 1) Resolutely implement the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee Party Rectification Guidance Committee, and do a thoroughly good job in all-round party rectification. 2) Strengthen leadership over the ideological front, and seriously eliminate spiritual pollution. 3) Make a good start in planting grass and trees. We should also make relatively great progress in building the Hexi and Dingxi areas. 4) Grasp various measures for increasing agricultural production and strive for a good harvest. 5) Continue to get a good grasp of reducing deficits and increasing surpluses, and continually improve economic results. 6) Do a good job in readjusting, assigning, and carrying out structural reform in leadership groups below county-level. 7) Continue to crack down on serious economic and other crime.

Comrade Li Ziqi also gave his views on upholding the principle of democratic centralism and further improving leadership style and work methods.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
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GANSU ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK210354 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The first plenary meeting of the provincial CPC Advisory Committee concluded this afternoon. The meeting discussed the future tasks and work methods of the committee, and the tasks that need to be done well at present.

Comrade Huang Luobin, chairman of the committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said: The establishment of the provincial CPC Advisory Committee is a major affair in party building in Gansu. It is also a major affair in the political life of us veteran comrades who have retired to the second line. In the future we must, under the leadership of the new provincial CPC Committee, unfold our work centering on the provincial CPC Committee's key tasks. At present we must actively publicize and resolutely implement the spirit of the sixth provincial party congress and the resolutions adopted by the congress, and help the provincial CPC Committee to provide good leadership over party rectification, eliminate spiritual pollution, and do a good job in passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example, thus making greater contributions to the party during our remaining years.

Comrade Li Ziqi extended greetings to the meeting, and gave his views on the work of the Advisory Committee during the coming period. He said: So long as we new and old cadres cooperate closely, we will certainly be able to lead the party members and masses of the whole province to run the province well.

GANSU DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK210355 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The first plenary meeting of the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee concluded this afternoon. Wang Zhanchang, secretary of the committee, presided at the meeting and made a speech. He pointed out: In a certain sense, party discipline inspection work is work involving educating and saving people. This requires that we comrades engaged in discipline inspection work have excellent political qualities, master correct ideological methods, and possess outstanding work style, and strictly act according to the party Constitution and the guiding principles on inner-party political life. In order to meet the needs of launching discipline inspection work in the new situation, the committee members must all study with diligence and strive to raise their political, theoretical, and professional levels and enhance their political quality.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi greeted the meeting and made a speech. He urged the committee members to set strict demands on themselves, set a fine example, observe party discipline and laws in a model way, seek truth from facts, stay in close touch with the masses, do their work in a fair and impartial way, and seriously do a good job in the party's discipline inspection work.

The committee members pledged, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, to brace their spirits, unite as one, and work in concert to make new contributions to carrying out the party's general line and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style.

LI ZIQI ADDRESSES GANSU MEETING ON PASTORAL BUILDING

HK100153 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Summary] At the provincial meeting held on 5 December on the building of pastoral areas in the province, Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: "The province's short-term target in the building of pastoral areas is to carry out readjustment in 3 years and to make development in 5 years." This is to say, we must adjust policy and guiding principle on production in pastoral areas by making strenuous efforts in 3 years and make further efforts to upgrade the production in pastoral areas to a new level in 5 years.

"In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi said: Planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry is a fundamental measure for changing Gansu's appearance. To develop animal husbandry, we must begin with pastoral areas as they have a good foundation and favorable conditions. With the development of pastoral areas, it is possible for us to promote rapid development in animal husbandry throughout the province. This corresponds with the short-term agricultural target."

Comrade Li Ziqi stressed: "Whether in building first-class animal husbandry bases or carrying out long-term development plans or in developing animal husbandry in the near future, it is necessary to pay attention to economic results. In recent years, the province's pastoral areas have made some contributions to the state and herdsmen have improved their livelihood. But all this still falls far short of the state's demands and fails to meet social needs. With a less than 10 percent commodity rate in animal husbandry, the province has achieved very poor economic results. In developing animal husbandry, we must pay attention to increasing livestock products of commodity nature."

Comrade Li Ziqi emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to pay attention to economic results and to establish the economic responsibility system.

On the problem of implementing economic policies in pastoral areas, Comrade Li Ziqi said: At present, we must continuously perfect the responsibility system of assigning animal-raising contracts to households and maintain continuity and stability of policy. It is necessary to sum up experiences in pilot project units and gradually promote them.

GANSU FORUM DISCUSSES MALE, FEMALE EQUALITY

HK191215 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] According to a report in GANSU RIBAO, recently, the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the General Office jointly held a forum on marriage and home problems. The forum discussed problems such as the promotion of the idea that the offspring can carry on the family name of either the father or the mother, and the mobilization of the self-consciousness and initiative of the broad masses in birth control.

In order to study the issue of birth control, and after investigations and consideration, Chen Xu, the former Gansu Provincial CPC Committee deputy secretary put forward the proposal: The offspring can be named after either the father or the mother, and either sex should have the right to inherit the property of ancestors, and the customary system concerning marriage and family should be improved. His proposal received the careful consideration and support of leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government.

At the forum, Comrade Chen Xu gave a description of the circumstances of his investigations and studies and presented his main views.

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Comrades attending the forum conducted warm discussions in connection with the practical conditions of birth control in our province and the individual problems encountered.

The following points were summed up in the forum, and it is hoped that these points will be extensively discussed among the masses, and pilot schemes should be conducted and promoted:

1. The female marrying to the male or the male settling down at the female's home upon marriage are the two main types of arrangement. [sentence as heard] Both cases should enjoy equal status in society.
2. Both sexes should have the rights and obligations of inheritance and of begetting or giving birth to offspring. Protection should be given to the girl who is the only child in a household, and to the girl's right to inherit property and to carry on the mother's family name.
3. No matter whether the female lives in the male's home, or vice versa, the child born in the household can carry on the family names of both the father and the mother, so that both family lines can have offspring.
4. Households having only one child can give the child a double-character name, with each character representing a family line.
5. A household without a child can adopt a child (either male or female), who will be responsible for taking care of the parents and for carrying on the family names and who will also have the right of inheriting property.
6. Resolute measures should be taken to prohibit illegal and criminal actions of maltreatment or abandonment of girl babies, or maltreatment or forced divorce of the mother who gives birth to a girl baby.
7. No matter whether the female lives in the male's home, or vice versa, or a separate home is organized, emphasis should be laid on the obligation to care for old parents of young couples.
8. Boys and girls alike should be mobilized to attend school. The rights of school attendance and employment of girls should be protected on equal terms.
9. In terms of development of production, households having only one girl should be provided with the necessary preference and care.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS SHAANXI HEALTH MEETING

HK150800 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals of the public health departments of the province opened in Xian this morning. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, Zeng Shenda, provincial CPC Committee secretary, extended warm congratulations to all participants.

Ma Wenrui, Yan Kelun, Lu Jianren, Zeng Shenda, Tan Weixu, Liu Lizhen, Sun Daren, (Du Ruilan), and other party and government leading comrades awarded certificates of honor and prizes to advanced individuals and representatives of advanced collectives.

In May this year, the Ministry of Public Health launched a nationwide drive to elect industrious and thrifty advanced collectives and individuals on the public health front. This drive met with enthusiastic response among the vast number of public health workers in our province. A great number of advanced collectives and individuals have emerged. The 98 advanced collectives and 283 advanced individuals commended this time are only some outstanding representatives of them. Among these commended collectives, the Luochuan County hospital, the Qian County Chinese medicine hospital, and nine other units were elected national advanced collectives on the public health front. Among the advanced individuals, (Zhao Shuren), (Sun Lianzhen), and 23 other comrades were elected national advanced workers on the public health front. On behalf of the Ministry of Public Health, the meeting awarded to these commended collectives and individuals certificates of honor and prizes given by the Ministry of Public Health. A congratulatory letter to national advanced collectives and individuals on the public health front from Cui Yueli, minister of public health, was read out at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Zeng Shenda highly appreciated the good deeds by the commended units and individuals. He pointed out: This commendation meeting is an occasion for the public health front to exchange experience in building the two civilizations and also a rally to publicize and cultivate new ideology, new morality, and new social mood. He urged various units and party organizations at all levels to pay attention to giving full play to the exemplary and leading roles of these collectives and individuals in the building of the two civilizations. Comrade Zeng Shenda also urged the participants in the meeting to cherish their honor, to guard against conceit and impetuosity, and to make greater effort in their work.

SHAANXI LEADERS STUDY RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

HK170611 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Summary] The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and other leading organs of the province began a concentrated period of study of the party rectification documents on 15 December. "During the study session, the members will not meet guests, take phone calls, or comment on and read official documents." The session lasts 3 full days, and is followed by a further period of study for part of each day for 15 days.

The comrades taking part in this study have been divided into six groups, which are headed by Ma Wenrui, Li Xipu, Li Qingwei, Bai Jinian, Zhang Ze, Chen Yuanfang, Bai Wenhua, Yan Kelun, Lu Jianren and others. Stress is laid on linking theory with reality.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

HK160336 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Summary] An exhibition of samples of imported daily-use industrial products opened in Urumqi this morning. These products include domestic electrical appliances, instruments and meters, metal tools, furniture, building materials, clothing and so on. The exhibition will help the enterprises in Xinjiang to learn from the experiences of others, produce more new goods that the people like, and improve competitiveness. Leading comrades of the party and government in the region, the Urumqi PLA units, and the regional CPPCC, Wang Enmao, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, and Qi Guo visited the exhibition, and Wang Enmao cut the ribbon.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG BROADCASTING, TV CONFERENCE

HK201405 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] In his speech at the regional conference on broadcasting and television work which opened today, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, emphasized: Broadcasting and television work occupies a very important position in the work of our party as a whole. We must strengthen party leadership over broadcasting and television work. We must also continue to criticize and to correct the incorrect leftist viewpoints on broadcasting and television work. Moreover, we must pay attention to criticizing and correcting the rightist condition of weakness and laxity, to guarantee that our broadcasting and television work will develop forward along the correct path -- the line, principles, and policies of our party.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Enmao summarized the gratifying achievements and remarkable progress in broadcasting and television work which our region has made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Comrade Wang Enmao said: The CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular on approving and transmitting the outline of the report on broadcasting and television work made by the party group of the Ministry of Radio and Television. This document is a programmatic document which will create a new situation in broadcasting and television work, will build up the socialist broadcasting and television cause with Chinese characteristics, and will promote the building of our party's socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. We must profoundly understand and fully implement it. He said: The CPC Central Committee's circular demands: Broadcasting and television work should be completely and further shifted to the path of having propaganda as the center. With a view to fulfilling this important instruction of the CPC Central Committee, we must, through this vigorous modern instrument of propaganda -- broadcasting and television -- do our party's propaganda work well, publicize patriotism and communism well, publicize well adhering to the four basic principles, publicize well the line, principles, and policies of our party, publicize well our party's policy on nationalities, as well as on the unity of nationalities, publicize well the international and domestic situation, publicize well our party's central tasks and central work, and publicize well the new achievements, new experiences, and new situation in socialist modernization in Xinjiang and all places of our motherland. We must also publicize well the advanced deeds and advanced ideology of the heroic and exemplary figures on all fronts in socialist construction, to educate and encourage people of all nationalities to struggle hard to build socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. Furthermore, we must also, through broadcasting and television, do well in imparting scientific and cultural knowledge and disseminating outstanding literary and art programs, so as to meet the increasing needs of people of all nationalities in their cultural life and their needs in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12 CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: We must not go in for spiritual pollution on the ideological front. We must also by no means go in for spiritual pollution in our broadcasting and television. In carrying out propaganda work, disseminating scientific and cultural knowledge, or introducing literary and art programs through broadcasting and television, we must strictly prevent and resist various forms of spiritual pollution of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes.

Wang Enmao pointed out: In propaganda work through broadcasting and television, we must hold ourselves responsible to the people. We must ensure that every item of news and every program conforms to the interest of the whole, to the practical situation, to theory, and to principle, and is conducive to people's correct understanding of the overall situation and to putting the interests of the whole and the interests of the collective in first place. All propaganda work and reports must be beneficial to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity of our country, and to the wealth and happiness of the people. We must prevent the abandonment of the people's long-term basic interests for the sake of temporary interests.

He said: Our Xinjiang is situated in the northwest of our motherland, with a vast territory. It is a region of minority nationalities and is a region where many nationalities dwell. Developing the broadcasting and television cause and giving play to the role of broadcasting and television is more important than it is in the interior. In order to meet the needs in building socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization, we must develop the broadcasting and television cause in our region. Our region must do well in running broadcasting and television at three levels and strive to ensure that in a relatively short time, broadcasts can reach all counties, communes, villages, and production teams, that every household and every person can listen to broadcasts, and that the majority of the counties have television. While developing and popularizing broadcasting and television, we must further heighten the quality of the broadcasting and television programs, so as to make broadcasting and television really play an important part in educating and encouraging the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to build socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Enmao emphasized: Broadcasting and television is an extremely important work of our party and is an important component part of building socialist spiritual civilization. Broadcasting and television maintains ties with the masses most universally and most closely. Every day, thousands upon thousands of people listen to radio and watch television. It is an indispensable part of the masses' spiritual and cultural life and its influence becomes greater and greater. Whether broadcasting and television work is done well or badly has a bearing on whether people are educated and encouraged or poisoned and corrupted, and on whether it is beneficial to socialist construction or harmful to socialist construction. Therefore, the comrades on the broadcasting and television front, particularly leading comrades, must have strong party spirit and must criticize the fallacies which support shaking and negating party leadership and weakening and not requiring party leadership. We must conscientiously place broadcasting and television work under the absolute leadership of our party and must do a good job in broadcasting and television work. Every worker, particularly leading cadres, on the broadcasting and television front must study hard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, must adhere to the four basic principles, must implement the line, principles, and policies of our party, must constantly enhance his political responsibility, and must abide strictly by discipline and all regulations and systems of broadcasting and television. We must resolutely stop all political mishaps [dujue gezhong zhengzhi shigu] and important technical faults and make sure our own work is of good quality and high efficiency. We must endeavor to make new contributions toward successfully accomplishing the party's broadcasting and television tasks, exploiting and building Xinjiang, and building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Wang Enmao demanded: CPC committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over broadcasting and television, must resolutely implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and must do well in all-round party rectification. In the course of party rectification, it is necessary to especially grasp two key problems:

1. It is essential to eliminate spiritual pollution. If there is spiritual pollution, we must eliminate it and must take measures to prevent spiritual pollution which might emerge in the future.
2. It is imperative to weed out the people of three categories. If there are people of three categories, we must resolutely weed them out. In the course of party rectification, we must strengthen building the ranks of chief editors, deputy chief editors, editors, and reporters, so that these ranks can resolutely implement the line, principles, policies, and instructions of the party and can do broadcasting and television work well.

He demanded: CPC committees and governments at all levels must help the broadcasting and television departments work out good plans. They must make appropriate increases in manpower and financial and material resources where necessary and possible. They must develop and run well the region's broadcasting and television cause so that our region can do even better in creating a new situation in its broadcasting and television cause.

The main tasks of the Xinjiang conference on broadcasting and television are to convey and study the spirit of the central authorities' relevant documents and to discuss and look into the problems of how to create a new situation in our region's broadcasting and television work.

Responsible comrades of the regional party and government, including Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Ba Dai, Fu We, and Yiminuofu Hamidi; and responsible persons of departments concerned attended today's opening ceremony.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO, OTHERS MEET CHEFS

HK100257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Summary] The regional Commerce Department held a rally this morning to welcome four renowned Xinjiang chefs returning from the national gathering of chefs in Beijing. Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, and Tomur Dawamat attended the rally and presented awards to the chefs.

CPC TO INSPECT POLICY ON TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

HK210156 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0920 GMT 19 Dec 83

["Dispatch From Changsha": "CPC Central Committee Will Carry Out Overall Inspection of Implementation of the Policy Toward Taiwan Compatriots and their Families" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Changsha, 19 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a national forum for 14 provinces and municipalities on implementation of the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and their families, which is now in progress in Changsha City of Hunan Province, our reporter has learned that after 2 years of effort, many provinces and municipalities have basically completed or are going to basically complete the task of implementation of the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and their families. Therefore, the departments concerned of the CPC Central Committee plan to carry out an overall and nationwide inspection of the implementation of the policy, from the higher levels through to the grassroots level.

So far, more than 97 percent of the complaints lodged by Taiwan compatriots about unjust, false, and wrong verdicts have already been handled and reversed. And some knotty cases are now being reinvestigated. According to the policy of "giving preferential treatment to all Taiwan compatriots" and other stipulations laid down by the CPC Central Committee, 1,094 youths of Taiwan origin awaiting jobs have enjoyed priority in applying for jobs and have gotten jobs; the housing problem of nearly 700 Taiwan compatriot households has been solved; and 9 provinces and municipalities have already taken various measures to improve the livelihood of Taiwan compatriots.

More than 85 percent of the family members of those who left the mainland for Taiwan to be covered by the policy have now enjoyed special treatment according to the policy. At present, organizations throughout the country which are in charge of the implementation of the policy toward family members of Taiwan compatriots are concentrating their attention on solving some issues left over by history. These issues include: reclamation of private houses of Taiwan compatriot families occupied by others; returning of confiscated properties of Taiwan compatriots; and resolving of the cases of those long-term contract workers, temporary workers, provisional teachers, and teachers of primary schools run by local people who have failed to become regular workers and teachers because of their "relations with Taiwan." According to Xu Wenyi, deputy head of the leading group under the CPC Central Committee in charge of the implementation of the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and their family members, in order to further implement the policy, the departments concerned of the CPC Central Committee plan to carry out an overall and nationwide inspection of the implementation of the policy, from the higher levels through to the grassroots level. All units that fail to completely carry out the policy will be required to resolutely take remedial measures. After the inspection, the departments concerned of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions must submit written reports to the Central Committee.

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